The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,019.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
,, including postage	,, 73	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ,, 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is ONE RUPEE, *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

COSTA—September 5th, at Damaun, Anna Joaquina, the wife of H. E. Antonio J. da Silva Costa, Governor of Damaun, of a son.

BLACKBURN—September 7th, the wife of Mr. Edwin Blackburn, Customs Preventive Service, of a daughter, still-born.

DEATH.

PATTISON—August 5th, at Hull, William Dykes Pattison, the beloved son of Mr Wm. Pattison, Plumber, Bombay, aged 5 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	1 & 15	
,, Carwar	2	16	,, Bimlipatam	4	18
,, Mangalore	3	17	,, Vizagapatam	4	18
,, Cannanore	4	18	,, Coconada	5	19
,, Calicut	4	18	,, Madras	10	24
,, Cochin	5	19	,, Negapatam	11	25
,, Tuticorin		20	,, Pondicherry	12	26
,, Colombo		21	,, Galle	12	
,, Galle	7		,, Colombo		28
,, Negapatam	10	24	,, Tuticorin		29
,, Pondicherry	11	25	,, Cochin	16	1
,, Madras	15	30	,, Calicut	16	1
,, Coconada	17	2	,, Cannanore	17	2
,, Vizagapatam	18	3	,, Mangalore	18	3
,, Bimlipatam	18	3	,, Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander JOHN TEMPLETON, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th September, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Sep.	Sep.	Down	Sep.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	7 &	21	Leave Bussorah	25 &	9
,, Kurrachee	11	25	,, Fao	25	9
,, Guadur	13	26	,, Bushire	27	11
,, Muscat	15	29	,, Linga	29	13
		Oct.			Oct.
,, B. Abbas	17	1	,, B. Abbas	1	15
,, Linga	18	2	,, Muscat	3	17
,, Bushire	21	5	,, Guadur	5	19
,, Fao	22	6	,, Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	23	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 21st September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE CAPE, UNDER STEAM.

THE Inman Screw Steamer "CITY OF MANCHESTER," Captain JONES, 1,906 tons Register, and 350 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about 21st instant.

She has accommodation for forty First Class Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

FOR MAURITIUS.

(With quick despatch.)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain ELLIS. For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain SCOWCROFT. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney,—Kangaroo Brand—29 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to

Bombay 14th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Passengers per S. S. "THE QUEEN" are requested to be on Board by one o'clock on TUESDAY the 8th instant. The vessel will leave about 3 P.M. Heavy luggage to be sent on board on MONDAY. Boats should be taken at the Apollo Bunder

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents "The Queen."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "J. P. WHITNEY," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Ship "J. P. Whitney."

Bombay, 31st August 1868.

"DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S" GENERAL AVERAGE.—Consignees of Cargo per "DUKE OF NEWCASTLE" are requested to send in their Invoices and the Market values of their respective Consignments to the Office of the undersigned, Rampart Row, as early as possible.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Bombay, 2nd September 1868. Average Adjuster.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "PREMIER," WHITE, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WHITE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain White.

Bombay, 26th August 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch doubl, OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.; 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.

Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet ¾-inch ditto 5s., 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ¾-inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s per dozen; Rings 2s per gross. GEORGE REES, 57, Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To SUEZ—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To TRIESTE.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain BONFELLOW, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

(Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers.)

THE Steamer "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain WOOD, will be despatched on MONDAY, 21st instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd September 1868. Agents.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, }
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1868.

NOTICES.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—CONVEYANCES of all descriptions to be had at a moment's notice—at any hour, day or night. No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Fort, behind Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co.

TERMS—CASH.

NOTICE.—MRS. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

MRS. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

"Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—The undersigned will receive, until FRIDAY the 11th September next, PRIVATE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the LEASE OF CERTAIN GROUND (situate at Gaumdevi) measuring 11,500 square yards or thereabout, together with the Mill Buildings standing thereon, and a pair of Engines, Boilers, Machinery, and Stores, the property of the Victoria Spinning Company, Limited, now under liquidation. For full particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 14 Apollo Street.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, }
લાલભાઇ વલ્લભભાઇ, } Liquidators.
i. e. LALBHOY VULLUBBHOY, }

Bombay, 27th August, 1868.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER
OUR HOT TIFFINS
COMMENCE FROM
TO-DAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER,
HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,
ICE CREAMS A 1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

COTTON SEED CONTRACT.—TENDERS will be received for the supply of COTTON SEED to the Municipality during the year 1869.

The Cotton Seed must be delivered at the Municipal Store-keeper's Office, Boree Bunder, on the 25th day of each month.

The quantity required monthly will be 51,460 lbs. English.)

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer of Bombay, Dhobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed "To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Health Officer.

Municipal Commr.'s Office, Public Health Department,
1st September 1868.

GRASS CONTRACT.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of DRY GRASS to the Municipality during the year 1869.

The Grass must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables throughout the town, viz:—

	lbs. daily.
Boree Bunder	3,094
Grass Market	2,992
Grant Road	1,530
Camatteepoora	4,148
Foras Road	1,190
Girgaum	510
Chinchpoogly	374
Mahim	238
Bandora	34
Total...	14,110

Tenders may be for the whole amount, or for supply separately to different Stables.

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer of Bombay, Dhobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock A.M. on the 11th instant, and should be addressed "To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Health Officer.

Municipal Commr.'s Office, Public Health Department,
1st September 1868.

RE SAMUEL CORP, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of SAMUEL CORP, late of Denton Court, new Gravesend, in the County of Kent, and of Number 13 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased, who died at Phillimore Gardens aforesaid on the Sixth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of the said deceased issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the Twenty-sixth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, of Bombay, British Merchant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the constituted Attorneys of MARY CORP, Widow and Executrix of the said last Will and Testament of the said Samuel Corp, deceased, are required on or before the 28th day of September 1868 to send to MESSIEURS RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said MARY CORP as such Executrix, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this day of August 1868.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the conveyance of about three millions of BRICKS from the Kilns of the Municipal Brick Works at Panwell to any of the Bunders in Bombay.

Tenders, which should only be made on a printed form which may be obtained at this Office, are to be sent in on or before the 16th day of September, to the address of ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKIN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Apollo House, 4th September 1868.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.—The Emperor's Binocular is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of three Lenses, and each object-glass of three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power and the largest field of vision* are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Sassoon Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., when the following Resolution, passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 26th August, will be submitted for confirmation:—

"That Clause XIX. of the Articles of Association—which provides that in case the Company should at any time be wound up, it should be wound up by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—be cancelled."

In the event of the above Resolution being confirmed, it will be proposed that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay,
3rd September, 1868.

BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 2½ per cent (TWO AND A HALF PER CENT) on the amount of the paid Capital (viz. Rs. 6¼ (Rupees six and a quarter) per share on the old, and Rs. 3¾ (Rupees three and three quarters) per share on the new issue), will be paid on MONDAY the 31st instant, and on THURSDAY the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend in person and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The Transfer Books are now open, and will remain so until the 25th instant, when they will be closed until further notice.

JOHN A. J. SHAW, }
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th August 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
½ ,, Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ ,, Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 ,, Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
	1 Rug with Strap.
1 ,, Fine Colored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 ,, White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOW READY,
SECOND EDITION OF
THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE,
(ACT XXV. of 1862),

Annotated up to date, with numerous Rulings of all the Superior Courts, and with Appendices containing the Laws relating to the trial of European British Subjects, and several important Decisions of High Courts on their Original Jurisdiction; also the Whipping, Evidence, Extradition, and Police Acts, and other Miscellaneous Acts and Rules of Practice relating to the Procedure in Criminal Courts in British India.

N. B.—This Edition contains new Indices and nearly six hundred and fifty Judgments and Orders of the Superior Courts.

BY H. T. PRINSEP,
BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.
Price Rs. 15: or by Post, Rs. 16, cash.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,......BOMBAY.
THACKER, SPINK, & Co.,......CALCUTTA.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, for the conveyance hence to the Andaman's of about One Hundred and Thirty NATIVE CONVICTS, with the usual proportion of Native Guards; also for the conveyance hence to Singapore of Twenty time-expired Convicts.

Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, &c., for the whole of the above party and fittings only for the Convicts to the Andamans are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessels, the provisions put on Board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

The Medicines will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same at the rate at which they were purchased will be repaid by Government to the Owner, Agent, or Master of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of the Articles made over to them.

For any inferior issue of Provisions during the Voyage the Owner, Agent, or Master of the Transport shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the Passage Money.

One Warder and two Assistant Warders will accompany each gang of not more than 200 Convicts.

The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the Cover.

The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessels will be ready for final survey.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th September 1868.

NOTICES.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Indian new BUSINESS of this Company for the six months ended 30th June 1868, consisted of 386 Policies, assuring Rs. 20,21,242, and yielding Rs 95 805-10-1, in new Annual Premia, being an increase of FOURTEEN PER CENT. upon the new Business during the corresponding period of 1867.

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, or to any of the Company's Agents.

D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Professional men and others introducing Business.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY the 9th proximo at 3 P.M., for the purpose of appointing a Liquidator in place of MR. WILLIAM GILBERT, who has resigned.

ROBERT WALLACE, }
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 28th August 1868.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and pounds, also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

STUDIO.—No. 9, HUMMUM STREET.

SYKES AND DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of September next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of electing Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1868, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, (Ld.)

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th August 1868.

MRS. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of
MILLINERY,
BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS,
DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,
and is prepared to execute
WEDDING, MOURNING,
AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL FINANCE AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED (UNDER LIQUIDATION).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited), held at the office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, on the 2nd of September instant, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"That the Report and Accounts laid before the Meeting be adopted."

"That Mr. A. C. Moore be appointed Auditor to inspect the accounts showing the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted, and the vouchers thereof, and that Rupees Two Hundred be paid to him as his remuneration."—Carried unanimously.

"That Rs. 1,000 be paid to Messrs. Ramshanker Jeenabhoy and Damoder Dhondjee, his assistant, in the proportion of Rs. 800 to Mr. Ramshanker Jeenabhoy, and Rs. 200 to Mr. Damoder Dhondjee, as a compensation for the loss of their appointments and for their good services, to be paid at the close of the winding up."

G. S. CLAY, Chairman.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
,, Bird's-eye ,,	Persian ,,
,, Cut Cavendish	Latakiah ,,
,, Returns Tobacco	Oronoko ,,
York River	Imperial ,,
Carolina Rose. ,,	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR
SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shaw-border, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence of the items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next Issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

OAKEY & SON'S EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS, Blackfriars Road, London, ENGLAND.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (non-mercurial), for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electroplate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, Packets 3d. each; Tins 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIARUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Oilmen, Grocers, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

DAVID JOSEPH,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,
36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL,
RAMLE in the environs of ALEXANDRIA,
An English Hotel in
EGYPT.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Terms—10 Shillings per Day.

Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, AND DEALERS IN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail,* having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times,* IS NOW published

twice a week, under the title of
"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore,

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times,* which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through News-paper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aparient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also BISHOP'S NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

⁂ Remittances and orders must be made payable in London

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents COX, GOULD & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

MALVERN COLLEGE,
PRESIDENT AND VISITOR.
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
HEAD MASTER.
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to HENRY ALDRICH, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

EAU DE COLOGNE.
JOHANN MARIA FARINA.
Opposite the Julich's Place.
Cologne (Prussia).

Purveyor to Th. Th. M. M. the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medal—London, 1851, 1862. Paris, 1867. Oporto, 1865.

The genuine Eau the Cologne invented by my ancestor, in the year 1709, has for a long number of years been patronised by the Royalty, Nobility, and Gentry of England, and all other nations; the success and the reputation which it has acquired by its constant excellent quality have rendered it a great favourite with the general public.

The numerous imitations of my only genuine Eau de Cologne, which are offered generally in an exterior appearance similar to mine, induce me to bring it to the notice of the public, that all bottles containing my genuine Eau de Cologne have affixed to them my trade mark, being a white label, and bearing in black the signature and seal of my firm, which is

Johann Maria Farina, gegenuber dem Julich's Platz, (opposite the Julich's Place.)

My genuine Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I caution against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both being protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Cologne, 1868. (opposite the Julich's Place.)

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to J. M. F. opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne (Prussia).

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILDA. Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses also Trade Mark—(W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not effected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort), POONAH.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

W. V. WRIGHT AND Co.'S
PURE COAL-TAR SOAP,
REGISTERED AS
SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

THIS SOAP is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the *Sapo Carbonis Detergens* does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali, and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co's PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the *Lancet,* Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class, and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the *liquor carbonis detergens.* We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fœtid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap. Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also *Medical Times and Gazette,* Jan. 19, 1867; *British Medical Journal,* Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,
And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,
W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.
REMOVED FROM No. 11, OLD FISH STREET, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT and Company will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, just to hand a fresh consignment of solid Mahogany SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, with recent improvements.

These Pianos are without doubt the best for India ever manufactured, they give universal satisfaction.

Illustrated and descriptive Circular sent free by post on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE CELEBRATED ARGYLE LAMP.—The ARGYLE LAMP is justly celebrated for its brilliant white light, and which, from the Oil being above the flame, burns so perfectly steady; unlike the ordinary Argand Lamp, it casts no shadows on the Table, and is unaffected by a strong wind or Punka. Hitherto they have been almost unknown in Bombay, but in Calcutta there is scarcely any other kind of Lamp used.

Handsome Bronzed Pedestal Lamp	Rs. 35.
Do. do. larger size	,, 45.
Richly cut solid Glass Pedestals and Silver-plated Mountings	,, 60.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTER, The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

This Filter has the great advantage over all others of not retaining the impurities drawn from the Water filtered within it. This is effected by applying the Cyphon principle, by means of which the Water is drawn up, though the filter and then the suspension of the suction at the turning off of the tap allows the impurities to fall away from the filter to the bottom of the Cistern. The Filter has been much used in England in Government buildings, hospitals, and other large establishments.

Cistern Filters fitted with tube and tap complete. Rs. 25.

The above Cistern fitted in 7 gallon stone jar. Rs. 30.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh supply of the above, which may be seen at their premises in Rampart Row.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT TEA AND COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

LOYSEL'S URN-SHAPED PERCOLATOR now stands unrivalled as the only perfect system for making Tea and Coffee, either for private individuals, for Messes, Families, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms, Schools, Ships, &c. It is used already by upwards of 200,000 families and at most large establishments in the United Kingdom, as well as at the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Clubs, (Reform, Conservative, Gresham, &c.), South Kensington Museum, London Tavern, St. James's Hall, Cremorne, Great Western Royal Hotel, and has received universal approbation wherever it has been used.

LOYSEL'S Urn-shaped Percolator is manufactured in Blocked Tin, in Copper Bronzed in Britannia Metal, and in Electro Plate; those imported by SOUNDY & Co. are all warranted, genuine, and are of excellent quality and workmanship.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.—This is a new and most useful description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX. It is manufactured of Metal throughout, is strongly brass bound, and is secured with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a Compartment, fastened with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers, &c., requiring to be readily accessible.

The Superior Tray is divided into small divisions, and contains two spring Inks, and Ruler.

The Under Tray is divided for Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., and there is ample space underneath the Under Tray in which to deposit Documents, Deeds, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh consignment of the above Boxes, which for compactness and durability are strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

The above is fully illustrated in our Catalogue for 1868. Free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

ICE ICE! ICE!
The newly improved Patent Domestic
FREEZING APPARATUS.
PURE ICE,
Produced by means of
HEAT AND WATER.

The only expense beyond the first cost being that of the Wood Charcoal, amounting to Half an Anna for each operation.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect.* The Boiler is now made in solid galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

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PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.

Any eulogy of this perfect and very remarkable invention would be useless; the leading scientific men of the day have expressed their unqualified admiration of it, and the inventor has been rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and with numerous medals wherever the apparatus has been exhibited.

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Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market opened with a pretty good enquiry for United Victoria shares, which rose from 1,065 to 1,090. Elphinstones closed at 765. New do. 210. Mazagons 700. Bank of Bombay shares 98. New do. 11 premium. Government securities:—Fours 94½, Fives 109½, Fives and a half 114½. Market steady. Good enquiry.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Do...	30 days' sight..	99½
Do	60 Do. do.	99¼
China...	60 days' sight...	218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	.. ..	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	.. ..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36 .. .. 1842-43 .. .. 1854-55	94-12
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	109½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54.. ..	106
Five and half per cent.		114-12

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	„ 225
Carolas ..	„ 290
Mexican Dollars ..	„ 220
German Crowns ..	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	„ 223
Bar Silver ..	„ 108-8
Gold Leaf ..	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 10-9

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank on 5th Sept. 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs.	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	„	15,66,390
Deposits at Head Office	„	196,31,912
Deposits at Branches	„	11,41,119
Bank Post Bills outstanding	„	38,268
Reserve	„	3,616
	Rs.	2,73,81,305

ASSETS.

Government Securities	„	27,19,172
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, and Goods	Rs.	4,01,993
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	„	1,60,572
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	„	16,40,044
Dead Stock	„	4,65,587
Stamps	„	5,257
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	„	19,11,977
Over drafts	„	995
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	„	186,00,164
Do. do. at Branches	„	14,75,544
	Rs.	2,73,81,305

CALCUTTA.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Government Securities—4 per cents. sold at Rs. 4-10 and 4-8 discount. 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were bought by investors at Rs. 9-12 premium. Some heavy purchases of 5½ per cents took place at Rs. 15-8 premium.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures sold at Rs 6-12 premium.

The transactions reported in National Bank shares were at Rs. 134½.

Bengal Coal Co.'s shares were bought for orders at Rs. 1,255 and 1,260.

Nearly £400 East India Railway Co.'s Stock sold at Rs 240 per £20.

Another purchase of Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares was effected at Rs. 205.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares found ready buyers at Rs 400 per whole share, and Rs. 200 per half share.

A sale of Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares was reported at Rs. 305.

A large number of Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 115 and 116 for cash, and time-bargains at Rs. 120 and 121 for deliveries in two months.

Sales of Debra Doon Tea Co.'s shares were made yesterday and to-day, but the rates did not transpire.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Becher Major, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Humfrey, Ensign, 27th Regiment Native Infantry, on duty, from Deesa.
Herd, Lieutenant, 95th Regiment, on duty, from Deolalee.
Saules, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
McDonnell, Captain, Sappers and Miners, on duty, from Kirkee.
Norman, Ensign, on sick leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Gunthorpe, Lieutenant, 12th Madras Native Infantry, to join.
Humfrey, Ensign, 27th Regiment Native Infantry, to join, to Hyderabad Scinde.
Southey, Lieutenant, 10th Foot, on leave, to Cape of Good Hope.
Brown, Lieutenant, General Depot Poona, to rejoin, to Poona.
Moir, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—7TH SEPTEMBER.

	Seeds	£4 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
Liverpool...	Cotton....	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 12s 6d. do.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 5s. 0d.
Overland..	Cotton....	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Cotton....	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.
Mauritius .	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
Sept. 7	Manchester (s) ..	Teasdale	Carwar, Sept. 4.
	Cashmeer (s)	McCorkindale	Calcutta.
	Oomer Pasha	Nacoda	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 7	Nagasaki.........	Legros	Calcutta.
	Ticonderoga ..	Holland......	Calcutta.
	Atlantic King....	Graig	Batavia.
	Kate Swanton....	Nacoda.......	Singapore.
	Zulet	Johnson......	Callao.
	Orwell	Gimblet......	Mauritius.
	Martaban (s)	Sharp.........	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer *The Queen*, Grogan, to Liverpool.
Ship *Lina*, Opdall, to Penang and Singapore.
Ship *Amira*, Grose, to Moulmein.
Ship *Jane Rowland*, Hughes, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Fazel Currim*, to Jedda and Hoodooda.
Ship *Egeria*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Athene*, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of 1st September announced the arrivals of the ships "Lady Rowena," "Cambridge," and barque "Pericles," and "Jules Dufaure."

DEPARTURES.—September 1st, ships "Roman Empire," "Ravenscraig," "Harold," and barque "Anita."

LATEST DATES BY DAWK OR STEAMER.

ADEN	Aug. 29	MADRAS..............	Sept 1
CALCUTTA............	Sept. 2	SHANGHAI	Aug. 1
HONGKONG	Aug. 7	SINGAPORE..........	Aug. 15
KURRACHEE	Aug. 31	SUEZ	Aug. 24
LONDON (*via Marseilles*).	Aug. 14		

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
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Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "MALTA" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—
s. s. "Sicilian," from Liverpool... ...... 1st August.
„ "Syria," from Southampton ...... 8th „
„ "Massilia," from Marseilles ...... 16th „
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.
Bombay, 7th September 1868.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—A PUBLIC MEETING of SHIPMASTERS will take place at the Royal Hotel on THURSDAY the 10th instant, at three P. M., to consider the Shipping Master's decision with reference to his refusal to discharge Seamen. All Shipmasters are kindly requested to attend.
Bombay, 7th September 1868.

WE beg to announce we have THIS DAY admitted MR. WILLIAM MIDDLETON TENNENT, Junior, a Partner in our Business, which will in future be carried on in London and Manchester under the Style of MARTIN, TENNENT, & Co., and as heretofore in Bombay under that of MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

The Firm will be represented in Liverpool by MESSRS. TENNENT, MARSHALL, & Co.
FRANCIS MARTIN & Co.
12, Leadenhall, Street, London E.C., 1st August 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, and of the BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order dated the Fifth day of September, instant, made by the HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, it was ordered under Sections 113 and 114 of the abovementioned Act, that the resignation of FRANCIS ANGUS SPENCER, as a Liquidator of the said Company, be accepted, and that he be at liberty to retire from the liquidation of the abovenamed Company as and from the said 5th September instant; and it was further ordered that RUGHOONATH NARAYEN, a Liquidator of the said Company, be authorized to do all acts which the Official Liquidators are required or authorized to do.

KEIR, PRESCOT, AND WINTER,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPORTANT RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

KINGLAKE'S History of the Crimean War, Vols. III., IV., from the close of the Battle of Alma to the close of the Battle of Balaklava...Rs.	24	0
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EARLY YEARS OF H. R. H. the late PRINCE CONSORT...	12	0
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(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR 1867:—
Changes in Law.
Organization of Municipal Establishment.
Public Health.
Sanitary Progress.
Markets.
Bandora Slaughter Houses.
Burial Grounds.
Drainage.
Vehar Water Works.
Lighting the Streets.
Overbridges and Miscellaneous Improvements in Roads.
Progress of the Land Survey.
Workshops.
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Statement of Licenses issued during 1867.
Statement showing outstanding Balances, &c, on account of Rates and Taxes.
Statements showing receipts and payments of several Municipal Funds.
DR. HEWLETT'S HEALTH REPORT FOR 1867.
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Nowrojee Hill Road.
Belassis Road.
Scraping of the Roads.
Commissioner's Report.
Vote of thanks to the Commissioner and his Colleagues.
Proposal to associate Mr. Crawford's name with the New Markets.
Proposal for a New Vegetable Market at Moombadavee.
Proposal to provide a Cash Balance.
The Drainage Debt.
Removal of Sheds and Huts at Byculla.
Report on Draft Building Act.
Increase of Mr. Thwaites' Salary.
Report on the Bombay Gaols.
The Roads at Parell Works of B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Grant to the Proposed Native General Hospital.
Pension to a Native Clerk.
Statement of Collections.
MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
Resolution of Government on Ditto.
MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME:—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD!—Whereas a burglarious attempt was made on the premises of THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS, Meadow Street, on the night of SATURDAY last, the 5th instant, this is to give notice that the above Reward will be paid by the undersigned to any person or persons who may give such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the offenders.
THORNHILL & Co.
Bombay, 7th September 1868.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, the valuable LIBRARY and SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES, the property of the late COLONEL WILLIAM FREDERICK EDEN, Agent for the Governor General, for the States of Rajpootana; also a few Articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, GUN, &c., of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, full particulars of which will appear hereafter.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 7th September 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1868.

ALL who are not blinded by apathy or foregone conclusions must admit that we are probably on the eve of great events, or at the least that there is much in the events now taking place in Central Asia to give rise to uneasiness. Sir John Lawrence is known to have given it as his own opinion that the greatest danger is from within. Whether the Viceroy's estimate of comparative peril is correct or not time will show, but there is no doubt that there is much in the disposition, power, and circumstances of our great feudatories to give rise to serious reflection. Lord Dalhousie's opinion, as shown by his acts, was that the existence of a large number of semi-independent states in the heart of our empire was a danger to be guarded against by the most prudent measures, and no one can complain of inconsistency in the great Proconsul's policy. There can be no doubt that danger existed in the direction from which Lord Dalhousie apprehended it, but it is a question whether, in seeking to avoid one danger, he did not incur a still greater peril, whether in avoiding Scylla he did not run on Charybdis. History teaches us that no empire made up of a large number of feudatory states has ever been powerful. France of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and Turkey in the beginning of the nineteenth century, are instances of the truth of our assertion. The greatness of the different feudal kingdoms has never commenced till the feudatories have been absorbed. This has been the case even when the feudatories have been of the same race and faith as the paramount power. Necessarily the weakness of and peril to the central authority are much increased when that central authority, as in India, is looked on with mingled fear, contempt, and hatred, regarded by certain classes, as haughty, alien, and infidel usurpers, as foes alike to the social customs and the religion of the people. The number of armed men, many of them regularly trained soldiers, at the disposal of our feudatories, or which could be quickly raised by them, is little under half a million, all of whom, whether nominally soldiers or civilians, are more or less accustomed to arms. It is evident that if by any means their strength could be called out and directed to one common object, these feudatories would be serious foes. In estimating the amount of troops which they could bring into the field we have only taken into consideration the number of soldiers maintained or which could be raised in their own territories. Any native prince, however, either possessed of a full treasury or willing to raise a cry of religion, could obtain countless recruits from the districts under our immediate rule. These sources of danger would certainly be manipulated by Russia whenever it might serve her purposes to do so. Thus guidance and combination, which alone are wanted to render our feudatories formidable, might not in the hour of need be wanting. Having thus shown in what constitutes our chief danger in India, it remains to be considered what means should be adopted to meet or avoid it. Probably there are only two courses open to us. One of these is to follow out Lord Dalhousie's policy to its logical conclusion and bring under our immediate sway every native state in the empire, reducing the present rulers to the position of mere nobles. Neither, however, would such a measure be just nor politic. We should by such an act give rise to a large and influential class, who would have nothing to lose in comparison with their former condition, and everything to gain in a rebellion. But even were it both just and politic to carry out a wholesale confiscation we should be debarred from doing so by positive engagements, especially that contained in Lord Canning's sunnud of the 11th March 1862. We cannot therefore absorb our feudatories, and it may be that to permit them to exist on their present footing is voluntarily and in the very teeth of the lessons of history to incur a very great peril. The only other course suggested is to restore their independence, and thus take away all cause of discontent and that fear which more frequently than discontent drives men into rebellion. We might continue as heretofore to exercise a general moral protection over all, but as to armed intervention, or petty interference in internal politics, that, it is urged, might be discarded. We might thus for unwilling vassals substitute sincere and friendly allies, as every ruler of independent state might feel that his prosperity, nay his very existence, depended chiefly on us. Their pride would also be soothed by the idea of independence, and wounded pride has more to say to the conduct of men than actual material injury. Our military strength would not be lessened, for the army of an ally would fight heartily for us, while that of a mere feudatory joins our troops perforce and with a feeling of humiliation and painful insignificance. Were hostile designs to be excited amongst any of them we could play off one against the other, whereas now discontent with our supremacy forms a common bond of union amongst all, and it is in this bond of union that we consider that our chief danger lies.

OUR military correspondent at home informs us that the Colonelcy of the Rifle Brigade has been given to the Prince of Wales. We are well aware how invidious it looks to challenge such an exercise of patronage, and that something may be said on behalf of a policy which identifies the army closely with the Crown. But at the same time it should be borne in mind that princes and peers no longer have a proprietary right in regiments, that, moreover, Colonelcies have come to fill the double function of honourable distinctions and lucrative appointments, and that in theory they are intended as rewards to soldiers, veterans by long or by distinguished service. The Prince of Wales already has the Colonelcy of the 10th Hussars, and when he received the Rifle Brigade he was really taking away a great prize from the army. The Commander-in-Chief himself is a flagrant pluralist. Moreover, he is in the anomalous position of General Commanding in Chief and Colonel of the Royal Artillery and Engineers. All memorials and complaints addressed to him as Commander-in-Chief go *through* himself as Colonel *to* himself as head of the Horse Guards. Practically this is a grievance of which the Artillery have a right to complain, because they are not really represented at the Horse Guards. It is to be feared that the Prince of Wales will even get another regiment—the Blues—and it is not at all impossible that the active and deserving officers on the list will be kept out of due reward by the gift of a regiment to Prince Christian. This is bad in itself, and bad policy.

WE fear that what our correspondent at Secunderabad says about a projected new infantry uniform is but too true. Already complaints reach us of the hardship which the new essay in military tailoring will inflict upon officers. And what purpose will it serve? None except that of enriching the tailors and pleasing the military Mantilinis. It is monstrous that enormous fines and penalties should be levied on men who are serving their country simply because some parade-ground soldier thinks a little more gold would make a prettier *mise en scene*, or some tailor for obvious reasons suggests a fresh kickshaw. But indignation is quite useless as long as the soldier is looked upon more as a plaything than a profession. Perhaps the object is to make the army too expensive for any but rich men. The Horse Guards has no right to read solemn lectures on extravagant habits when it sets the example of thoughtless prodigality—even at other people's cost.

SHOCKED by the scandals perpetually arising out of the anomalous and so-called matrimonial relations which occur in this country, the "Times of India" endorses the sensible suggestion, often made before, that the evils would be met by "providing, for all marriages, in which both parties are not pure Hindoos or Mussulmans or Bhuddists, the same civil contract, by registration, which Christians enjoy." Are there any sound objections to such a comprehensive scheme?

IN our Afghanistan letter to-day it is stated that Mahomed Azim Khan has been negotiating again for peace, on the ground that, the Russians having become a common enemy, unity was now essential to the safety of the kingdom. Shere Ali Khan did not see the matter in this light, and refused to accede in any way to the wishes of the late Ameer. But he knows the danger of having his rival at large, and has, apparently been doing all he can to keep him from escaping. There may yet be another battle before this war is over, and the struggle would undoubtedly be prolonged by Abdool Rahman Khan taking an active part in it, but it is probable he will find it more to his advantage not to interfere to any great extent. Our correspondent informs us that the strong fort of Bala Hissar, at Cabul, has at last fallen into the hands of Shere Ali Khan. There was some fighting on the occasion. The head of the garrison, Mahomed Shumsoodeen Khan, who had served his master very faithfully, was treated with great consideration on the day of the capture and thrown into prison the next. The leader of the attacking party, a Kohistanee chief, named Meer Azim Khan, was slain in the course of the engagement.

WE learn from the "Central India Times" that considerable alterations are being made at the Residency building at Nagpore, "owing to there being a likelihood of the Governor General passing through Nagpore shortly."

THE number of candidates for the four vacancies in the Council of India next November is unusually large. The most prominent are Sir F. Halliday, Sir John Grant, Sir Herbert Edwardes, Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir Robert Montgomery, and Mr. Maine.—*Friend of India, Sept. 3.*

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent on the N. W. Frontier assures us that there is no truth whatever in the statement published by a contemporary that troops have to patrol between Bunnoo and Kohat, entailing a ride (to officers) of sixty miles a day. That part of the frontier is said to be perfectly quiet, and free from any and every sign of disturbance.—*Pioneer, Sept. 4*

THE retirement from the service next month of Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Green will promote eight Majors to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *viz*:—T. Rattray, 64th N. I.; C. Reay, 32nd; W. Fullerton, 14th; P. H. P. Gill, 37th; J. Wedderburn, 69th; C. T. E. Hinde, 65th; A. Fytche, 70th; and J. C. Dickson, 33rd N. I. The next step would, we believe, promote forty-five Majors, including Major W. Nassau Lees. It is probable, however, that Major Lees will retire from the service in the event of his securing a seat in Parliament.—*Ibid.*

THE Secretary of State, in a recent despatch has desired the Government of India to revise the rules for the examination, in this country, of young Civilians sent out from England. Sir Stafford Northcote appears to be of opinion that the examinations in India should be in future more strict than they have hitherto been, and has directed that in cases of failure in such examinations, a report should be sent to him before giving the young officers failing, any higher appointment.—*Indian Daily News, Sept. 2.*

WE understand that Major Lambert, Collector of Kurrachee, goes home on leave this season.—*Sind News, Aug. 31.*

THE 91st Highlanders are under orders to leave for Bombay by the 1st October.—*Central India Times, September 5.*

MAJOR E. M. PLAYFAIR, our popular Deputy Commissioner, leaves the station on Monday morning next to take up his appointment at Jubbulpore.—*Ibid.*

MR. HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, Cotton Commissioner, left this last Wednesday for Simla, where he has been summoned by the Viceroy to take part in deliberations on some important cotton questions. Mr. Carnac will return in a months' time accompanied by Sir Richard Temple, who will pass through Nagpore on his way to Bombay.—*Ibid.*

WE hear from Mhow that the 15th N. I., which has been at that station upwards of three years, move this year to Mehidpore, being relieved by the 3rd N. I., from Poona. The D. Battery E Brigade R. H. A. also move to Nusseerabad, being relieved by the B. Battery from Ahmednuggur. Active preparations are being made by the Commissariat Department for the carriage and rations for the large number of troops that will pass through Central India this cold season *en route* to the North-West, Rajpootana and downwards to Poona and Bombay. The Head Quarters and 16th Battery 21st Brigade move to England from Mhow, on being relieved by the Head Quarters and Horse Battery 6th Brigade from England—*Ibid.*

THE "Bombay Guardian" of Saturday remarks—"Lord Mayo is, after all, our 'coming man.' His qualities, says the 'Daily News' are those of a chief clerk or under-secretary. Perhaps in the eyes of the Secretary for India these are the very qualities needed. Sometimes the men of greatest promise turn out the least satisfactory. We have had examples of this in Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. So we are inclined to be not very much discouraged on hearing that Earl Mayo has been appointed to succeed Sir John Lawrence."

A FRIEND who was at Akola the other day, tells us that he saw the people in large numbers worshipping a Parwari (a Pariah), and sacrificing a buffalo in his honour, under the belief that they would thus avert the scourge of cholera. The idea which lies at the root of such fantastic procedures is doubtless this, that whatever is most painful to the worshipper is most agreeable to the divinity; and as the most odious and repulsive of all things to themselves is the being obliged to show deference to an outcaste man, there must be in this, they imagine, a singular power to propitiate the divinity.—*Bombay Guardian, Sept. 5.*

THE Rev. Vishnu Bhaskar Kurmurkur has written a long letter to the *Dnyanodaya* regarding Dr. Bhau Daji's treatment of leprosy. He speaks most confidently of the efficacy of this treatment, not only specifying a number of cases, known to him, in which the cure has been either entirely or partially effected, and mentioning prominently and hopefully his own case. Mr. Vishnupunt is a highly esteemed pastor in connection with the American Mission, and we, with many others, have been watching with great interest the progress of his case under Dr. Bhau Daji's treatment. The improvement is most marked; we cannot but hope that the disease is vanquished, and that before many months we may have the pleasure of announcing his complete restoration.—*Ibid.*

IT has often been said (remarks the "Overland Mail") that "India is of no party," but it has generally been thought that men trained in India and connected with Indian Government have a tendency towards Conservative principles. The addresses, however, which have been put forth with respect to the coming elections would seem to show that this state of things does not exist at the present time. The majority of candidates who have served or lived in India seem to be on the Liberal side. Sir Charles Wingfield possesses strong Radical opinions. Mr. Wyllie "acknowledges with pride Mr. Gladstone as his leader, and would adhere to his policy with unswerving loyalty." Mr. George Campbell is also canvassing as an advanced Liberal. Mr. Eastwick alone of the new candidates for Parliamentary honours seems to flaunt the Tory standard in the face of the people. He has delivered a speech at Penryn distinguished by considerable ability, in which he has declared himself strongly against the disestablishment of the Irish Church but on different grounds from those generally advanced by Mr. Disraeli's followers. Of the present members of the House of Commons who have Indian antecedents or connections, by far the greater number are on the Liberal side—Sir Henry Rawlinson, Lord William Hay, Sir E. Colebrooke, Mr. Ayrton, Colonel Sykes, &c., &c., sat, during last session, on the Opposition benches. It would appear, therefore, that the belief that residence in India has a tendency to generate Conservative opinions is a mistaken one. If not, we have a combination of exceptional circumstances before us—a state of things for which it is difficult to account.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 3RD SEPT., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was easier.

Fair Dhollera 8⅛d.

The Bank Returns show the following results:

Reserve of Notes	£10,375,000,	Inc.	£250,000
Bills discounted	£16,250,000	„	£625,000
Cash	£20,875,000	„	£125,000

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 4TH SEPTEMBER, NOON.

Total sales of Cotton	....	69,000 bales.
Do. do.	„ Surats...	10,000 „
Do. Import of Cotton	....	114,000 „
Do. do.	„ Surats...	87,000 „
Do. Stock of Cotton	....	510,000 „
Do. do.	„ Surats...	182,000 „

Fair Dhollera 8d.

LONDON, 4TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day prices were declining.

Fair Dhollera 8d.

The Manchester market is quite unchanged.

The ships "J. Cursetjee Bottlebhoy," "Carlisle," "Sea Pink," "Granton" and "Mangalore" have arrived from Bombay.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 14TH AUGUST.

THE funeral of Field Marshal Sir Edward Blakeney took place quite quietly at Chelsea. It had been expected that there would have been a Field Marshal's funeral, but the friends and relatives of the deceased officer preferred that there should be no display, and he was buried after a solemn service in Chelsea Hospital chapel, at which a few intimate friends and the pensioners of the hospital alone were present. By the decease of this gallant officer the colonelcy of the Rifle Brigade and of the 1st Royals alike are rendered vacant. The Prince of Wales is to be the new Colonel of the Rifle Brigade. The colonelcy of the 1st Royals, which has hitherto been worth £1,500 a year, is to be reduced to £1,000 a year, and is to be given to General Bell, the present Colonel of the 32nd, who is an old Royal and formerly commanded the regiment. The colonelcy of the 32nd is to be given to Lord Frederick Paulet. By the death of Sir Edward Blakeney the Governorship of Chelsea Hospital is also rendered vacant. Sir Alexander Woodford, the present Lieutenant-Governor, will be made Governor, and Sir Hew Ross is to be the Lieutenant-Governor. The good service pension, vacated by General Campbell on his appointment to the colonelcy of the 79th Regiment, has been bestowed upon Colonel the Hon'ble Charles D. Plunkett, of the 1st Royals. Russell, of the *Times*, the celebrated correspondent of the leading journal in the Crimea, India, America, and Austria is a candidate for the representative of the Borough of Chelsea, and is seeking the support of the constituency on staunch conservative principles. He has issued an excellent address, as far as its literary merits are concerned, in which he expresses his intention of opposition to the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Lord Napier of Magdala has not escaped the fate of most great men. A series of articles have appeared in "Macmillan's Magazine," written by Mr. Markham, the late geographer to the expedition, in which fault is found with Lord Napier for not treating the body of Theodore with military honours. It is only a civilian accustomed to civil life who could have entertained such an idea as this of Mr. Markham's. However much in ordinary warfare soldiers rejoice to show all honour to defeated or fallen foemen, no military man could claim much consideration for Theodore. It is indeed doubtful whether he had not made himself an outlaw from the law of nations by his detention of harmless and peaceable envoys. His cruelty was fearful; it was exerted against helpless women and innocent children, as well as against men who had offended him. His debauchery and drunkenness were notorious. Yet he is the man whom Mr. Markham would have wished that our army should have been delighted to honour and why, forsooth because he was a suicide. Any broker, gambler, or fraudulent bank director who cuts his own throat while shaving or blows out his brains for fear of the punishment due to his crimes equally merits the guerdon of valour. Mr. Markham seems determined to find fault. He asserts that the Queen of Theodore was insulted in the British camp. Of course no one can possibly deny this allegation, as no one was with that unfortunate lady day and night. Lord Napier, in a public speech at Welshpool, has clearly stated, however, that no report of any neglect or insult to the unfortunate Queen ever reached him, and those who know Lord Napier's own character and that of the British soldiery in general will not be inclined to give too much credence to Mr. Markham's assertions. Since the wonderful success of Mr. Russell's strictures on Lord Raglan in his letters to the *Times* during the Crimean war, newspaper correspondents and historians of campaigns have often sought to find fault with men of high authority in order to attract attention to their own writings. It would not be fair to impute such a motive to Mr. Markham, but from the accounts of the officers who have been in Abyssinia, I should be inclined to suppose that the author of the articles in "Macmillan's Magazine" has been much misled or carried away. The speech made by Lord Napier at Welshpool, to which I have made allusion above, is not satisfactorily reported in its condensed form in the "Times." I therefore subjoin a nearly accurate report of the speech as it was delivered. It is of importance, as there are signs of a coming literary controversy in some points of the history of the Abyssinian expedition. Mr. Markham has begun a history of the campaign which terminated with the capture of Magdala. It is already in the press, and will very probably be published in about a month. Lord Napier has entrusted his papers to Lieutenant Hozier, the author of the "Seven Weeks' War," who, it is said, is busily engaged in preparing them for publication. It is believed they will be formed into a continuous narrative, which will appear with the authority and sanction of Lord Napier himself. An interesting despatch from Lord Napier, enclosing valuable reports in the working of the Land Transport Train in Abyssinia, appeared in the "London Gazette" of last Friday. It is possible that the "London Gazette" of this evening may contain a still more interesting kind of Abyssinian intelligence, as it is just possible that the promotions and rewards for the expedition may apppear to-night. The approved list of promotions and rewards has been returned by Her Majesty to the War Office, but it is not quite certain if it will be inserted in the "Gazette" of to-night or in that of next Tuesday. The form and pattern of the Abyssinian medal is still under consideration. A very pretty Abyssinian cross was proposed and submitted to the authorities, but the advocates of the old fashioned silver disc are not few nor far between, and it is still uncertain whether the hideous form of British military decoration may not receive another addition. The pattern of the riband has been decided. It is to be white and red in alternate horizontal bars, in fact it is to be the same as the riband of the medal for the Indian mutiny except that the stripes are to be horizontal instead of perpendicular.

Kinglake's history of the Crimean war, or rather his third and fourth volumes of that history, have already given rise to considerable controversy. They have been reviewed in the "Times" in a manner which must do anything but please Mr. Kinglake. The writer of that review, who is believed to be Mr. Russell, shows clearly that Mr. Kinglake, in his attempts to raise the character of Lord Raglan, actually lowers it, for he gives the impression to any reader that Lord Raglan was totally devoid of firmness of will or determination, and yielded on every occasion to the suggestions of his subordinates or the requirements of the French, pursued courses and undertook duties against which his own convictions rebelled. The "Times" review had already prepared people to put little trust in Mr. Kinglake; but even the slight foundation of popular confidence in that author which still existed has been ruthlessly swept away by Sir John Burgoyne. That fine old Engineer officer, in a long letter to the "Times," shows that Mr. Kinglake has been quite at fault in many of his conclusions, and Sir John brings to the support of his own weighty authority the written evidence of General Canrobert. A smart controversy on the subject of the manufacture of ordnance in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich has sprung up in the columns of the "Times" between Colonel Campbell, R. A., the Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, and Major Palliser, the now celebrated inventor. As in most controversies there is much to be said on both sides, and neither are wholly in the right or in the wrong. The old maxim *Medio tutissimus ibis* applies very forcibly in the present instance. There will possibly be a certain amount of promotion in the Royal Regiment of Artillery within a short time, as several of the senior officers are said to contemplate retirement from the service.

A French translation of an interesting German book had just appeared under the title of "La Vie Militaire en Prusse." It is well worth reading by those who enjoy such military literature.

Captain Henry Bell, of the 67th Regiment, has been unfortunate enough to be charged by his servant girl, Elizabeth Stanley, eighteen years of age, with having committed rape upon her. The unfortunate officer is a married man. He was brought before the Magistrates at Portsmouth last Tuesday and was committed for trial at the sessions, but was admitted to bail, himself in £500 and two sureties in £250 each. By the evidence of the girl and of the surgeon who subsequently examined her there appears to be little ground for supposing that a rape was committed, or that if there is any turth in the young woman's story, she herself was not a consenting party. It is, however, a most unfortunate occurrence for the officer concerned, especially as he is married. Of course any action by the military authorities in the matter will depend upon the issue of the civil trial.

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE CAPTURE OF BALLA HISSAR—SEIZURE OF SIRDAR SHUMSOODEEN KHAN.

18th August.—News was this day received by Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, the Governor of Cabul, from Turkistan, to the effect that the troops, numbering four thousand cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and eight guns, despatched by Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, from Turkistan, to the aid of the ex-Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan, had duly left Khilm for the camp of that Ameer and were coming by regular marches in the direction of Surchushma. The Sirdar, on the receipt of this letter, ordered it to be forwarded in original to the Ameer Shere Ally Khan. It was in the meanwhile reported to the Sirdar that a grand kaffilah from Bokhara was detained at Balkh by Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, who wished the kaffilah men to pay the excise of Cabul also to his officials, although the latter had duly obtained from them the usual Turkistan duty. According to the news received to-day from the camp of the Cabul Ameer and of his Generals, Fatteh Mahomed Khan, Yakoob Khan, and others, everything was quiet there.

19th August.—The Balla Hissar fort has not yet fallen. It is, however, merely held by Sirdar Shumsoodeen Khan, the nephew of the ex-Ameer Azim Khan; and the Cabul Governor was, according to Ameer Shere Ally Khan's command, making negotiations with the Kohistanee tribes to capture the fort by stratagem. From sunrise to 10 o'clock A.M. bombardments from each side continue every day. Kossids who arrived from the camp this day state that Ameer Shere Ally Khan was now encamped on the Lah Gurh road, two marches distant from Cabul, while Azim Khan was at Muidan, two marches further off on the Surchushma road. Ameer Shere Ally Khan has so managed this time by the excellent location and distribution of his troops that it is almost impossible for Azim Khan to attempt a flight to Turkistan or anywhere else. He is aware that should he (Azim) escape alive he is sure to keep up the disturbances, and therefore what Shere Ally has now resolved is to take his enemy alive. A letter from Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan, received by the Cabul Governor this day, stated the following:—"Azim Khan sent Shah Murdan Khan, late of Balla Hissar, to Ameer Shere Ally Khan with a Koran to lay it between himself (on his part) and the Ameer as an oath, and to negotiate for peace. Shah Murdan Khan argued that the common enemy (the Russians) was coming from the north, gradually absorbing the whole countries of Central Asia, and that the time had come when their own country, which had been weakened by domestic broils, should also fall into his hands. He urged upon him that this was the time to unite, and by mutual agreement to form one strong government in Afghanistan. No reasoning could, however, persuade the Ameer Shere Ally Khan to accede to the proposal, and Shah Murdan Khan has nothing to do but to return to his master's camp in utter despair and despondence."

20th August.—Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan this day desired the Cabul merchants and mahajuns to lend him some money. This was refused to him on the grounds that the ex-Ameer Azim Khan had already impoverished them, having forcibly taken from them more than six lakhs of rupees, and that they had nothing now. The Sirdar has referred the matter to Ameer Shere Ally Khan for orders. The Cabulees, however, believe the Ameer will never allow the old practice of extortion to continue any longer at Cabul, as never in the days of his former rule did he forcibly take what he knew to be the property or the right of his subjects. Last week Syed Ghoolam Jan, the chief Cabul merchant, has fled to Turkistan, to Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan. By orders of Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan his house at Cabul was plundered this day, and, after seizure of the property which could be found in it, was put on fire. Syed Ghoolam Jan, it should be stated, was the goomashta of Bee Bee Murwareed.

21st August.—It has been duly reported that Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan was making negotiations with the Kohistanees to capture the Balla Hissar fort. Meer Azim Shah, a chief of Kohistan, accordingly this day attacked the fort with his followers, assisted by the Sirdar's troops. The invading army effected its entrance by the Balla Boory gate of the fort, which was broken open by the cannon balls. The men within, although they did not exceed 1,500, opposed Azim Shah very boldly and displayed courage worthy of their name. Almost all of these poor creatures were murdered in cold blood by the Kohistanee chief, and after the massacre had ceased the fort was given over to general plunder. Sad to say Meer Azim Shah, the man to whose courage and bravery may be attributed the fall of the Balla Hissar fort, was slain in the encounter. Mahomed Ismail Khan subsequently entered the Balla Hissar fort and ordered his Nazir to bury the slain Meer at Arifan-i-Aushikan near Cabul. In the Chamun he had an interview with Sirdar Shumsoodeen Khan, his own father-in-law, who had up to that moment bravely held the Balla Hissar fort for his master, the ex-Ameer. Ismail Khan then went to the Harem Serai of Ameer Shere Ally Khan in the Balla Hissar, and also saw Bee Bee Murwareed, the wife of the late Afzul Khan. A salute of forty-one guns was fired by order of the Sirdar in honour of the grand occasion, and a moorasilah was written and sent by him to the Cabul Ameer, Shere Ally Khan, informing him of the fall of the Balla Hissar fort with all particulars.

22nd August.—It has been ordered by Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan that "Cutcheries"—to hear and decide cases of all kinds—will be held by him on behalf of the Ameer Shere Ally Khan in the Balla Hissar fort, in the Grand Hall of Public Audience, for the future. The treachery of the Afghans is great. Yesterday Mahomed Ismail Khan embraced Mahomed Shumsoodeen Khan. The latter kissed the forehead of the former as his son-in-law, and the former showed all respect and submissiveness due to him in return. This day, while, in the Chamun, old Shumsoodeen was riding on his horse to take some morning exercise, a body of two hundred armed sowars surrounded him from all sides, and having put him into chains, took him to the Tashah Khan to remain there in captivity. His son also was, by command of Sirdar Ismail Khan, expelled from Cabul the moment his father was seized by the sowars of the Sirdar Sahib.

23rd August.—A rumour prevailed at Cabul this day to the effect that the troops sent by Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan to the aid of his uncle, Azim Khan, had reached the vicinity of Bamian, and were about to join the main body of the ex-Ameer's troops. Azim Khan is reported to have collected a body of eight thousand troops, including those in the charge of his sons, and excluding the reported succour from Abdool Rahman Khan, which has, however, not yet joined him. In to-day's durbar the Cabul Governor, Sirdar Ismail Khan, conferred a rich khilut on the sons of the late Meer Azim Shah Kohistanee, the hero of the Balla Hissar, with four thousand rupees in cash. It was further promised that when the Cabul Ameer, Shere Ally Khan, reaches Cabul they would be made special functionaries of the durbar.

24th August.—News from the camp of the Cabul Ameer states that Arsulla Khan Jeharkhyle and Sirdar Abdoollah Khan, the youthful son of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, who had proceeded to the camp with a body of 3,000 troops, have duly joined him. Ameer Shere Ally Khan has written letters to his son Mahomed Yakoob Khan at Ghiznee, directing him that all the war stores in the Ghiznee fort magazine should be sent to his camp for his use. People are flocking to Cabul from all sides to offer congratulations to Sirdar Ismail Khan on the occasion of Cabul becoming the possession of Ameer Shere Ally Khan. Some five thousand men from Jellalabad, and the Ghilzie and the Jeharkhyle hills, have come to Cabul to present their congratulations, and others are coming in daily. They will, one and all, remain at Cabul till the Ameer Shere Ally Khan comes himself to the citadel and they personally offer their congratulations to him. A communication was forwarded by the Cabul Governor this day to the address of Ameer Shere Ally Khan enquiring of him what stipends he was to pay for the maintenance of the female relatives of the ex-Ameer Azim Khan and of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, who reside at Cabul.

THE FLOODS IN GUZERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the accounts that have appeared in the papers regarding the recent floods in Guzerat have been most conflicting in many respects and deficient of information regarding the damage to crops, &c., perhaps the few remarks I am able to offer, gathered from personal observation and reliable sources, will not be unacceptable to such of your readers as may have business relations with Guzerat.

From Broach to Meagaum, owing to the heavy nature of the soil, the cotton crops have suffered considerable damage. This will affect the business portion of the Broach community seriously, as the best Broach cotton comes from the district that has suffered most.

From Chunargaum to Meagaum, where nearly the whole of the railway line was either damaged or washed away, everything has been laid waste, and the country had the appearance, when I passed through it, of having been subjected to a sweeping flood that carried everything before it.

From Meagaum to Ahmedabad, along the line of railway, where the soil is more absorbent, very little damage has been done, and in many places where the country for miles is undulating the crops have actually benefitted by the heavy rain—cotton especially—and look very healthy.

In the Kaira zillah, or that portion of it west of the line of railway, the floods are reported to have been very severe.

All the districts west of Ahmedabad have suffered considerably, and every day brings more depressing accounts. Over large tracts of land the water rose as much as six feet in an hour, and then bursting some natural barriers swept over the country, washing down and destroying villages, roads, bridges, and everything that came in its way, making for the Runn to the west (taking Veerumgaum as a centre) and for the Null to the south.

The early rain and subsequent light showers experienced during the last three months led all to hope that the harvest would be an exceptionally rich one, and that the yield of cotton (according to the native way of putting it) would be eighteen annas to the rupee, *i.e.* two annas or one-eight more than ordinary; but the floods have dashed all these hopes to the ground, and not only has the extra yield of two annas in perspective disappeared, but seven or eight annas more with it, and we now find that we cannot expect more than half the original estimate of yield, both as regards cotton and grain, for the season is too far advanced to admit of the re-planting of either, and cultivators can only expect to make good so much of their losses as the extra land now available for wheat and grain crops will yield.

I am able to mention on reliable authority that all the salt heaps at Partru have been washed away, involving a loss to Government of not less than ten lakhs of rupees.

In a few days, as further reliable accounts arrive, I may be able to furnish some information regarding the injury sustained in the Budwan districts, but if the news now to hand be true, the floods there have not been so severe as those nearer Ahmedabad, as they appear to have been heaviest twenty miles east and west of Veerumgaum and about 100 north and south.

A great quantity of last year's cotton will, I fear, go forward much depreciated by stain and black leaf. This remark applies to Broach as well as to Kattywar.

Damage to house property in Ahmedabad and the districts is deplorable. In this city not less than 10,000 houses have fallen, in Veerumgaum about 5,000, in Dhollera 800, and in some of the surrounding villages very few remain standing.

As an instance, I may mention the village of Kutasser, where only one house now stands.

It is fortunate that the cultivators have, during the last five years, been able to save sufficient wherewith to rebuild their houses, and support themselves for a season also if necessary.

To the poorer classes of Mussulman's, however, and others who entirely depend on their labour for subsistency, the floods have brought absolute want.

A. W.

Ahmedabad, 4th September.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(*Pioneer, Sept. 4.*)

OUR latest advices from Hazara are dated the 27th ultimo. There is very little to add to the information already made public. Everything was in *statu quo* awaiting reinforcements who were coming in daily. Troops were being pushed on to Agror. When the whole force is assembled there, a forward movement is to take place. The left column, under the command of Brigadier General Vaughan, C. B., had not then left for Derbund for the protection of the Tunawalee Khan of Umb, but was expected to leave in a few days. It was on the *tapis* also that the right column, under the command of Brigadier General Bright, 1st Battalion 19th Foot, should march round the Black Mountain, taking with them only ten days' provisions and no tents. It was at first intended to establish the Commissariat Depot, from which both columns will have to be supplied, at Munserah, but it has now been decided that the Depot is to be established at Oghee in the Agror valley, to be nearer the scene of operations. General Wilde was stated to be busy organizing and preparing for an onward move.

BOMBAY.

THE following passengers will sail to-day per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Sumatra*, Captain Baker, to Aden and Suez:—

For Aden.—Assistant Apothecary Fernandes.
For Suez.—Mr M. Rolland, Dr. Spoerer, Mr. C. Koppe, Dr. Tietjen, Dr. Engelmann, Lieutenant W. Douglas, and Mr. Gilbert.
For Marseilles.—Mr. Cordeaux, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Smith, Mr. Piper, and Mr. Sassoon.
For Southampton.—Mr. R. Bullock, Captain Blair, and Captain C. McInroy.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, for the Cape of Good Hope, per steamer "The Queen," on the 8th instant (to-day) at 10 A.M.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per steamer "Manchester," Captain Teasdale, from Carwar:—Mr. Cordeaux, Mr. A. Rail, and Mr. W. S. Forman.

THE following passengers sailed yesterday per steamer "Martaban," Captain Sharp, which was bound for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee:—Mrs. A. J. E. D. Barnes, Lieutenant F. Lonsdale, 49th Regiment, and Mr. J. Wredden.

THE following passengers will sail to-day per steamer "The Queen," Captain Grogan, to Liverpool:—Mrs. Becher and two children, Mrs. Barnard and five children, Mrs. Adams and three children, Captain and Mrs. Simiton and child, Captain Knapp, Lieutenant Trevelyan, Lieutenant Southey, and Master Pope.

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THE height of water in Vehar Lake on the 5th September was 57 feet 7 inches; at the same time last year it was 57 feet. The total fall of rain up to the 5th inst. was 65 inches 5 cents, and at the same time last year it was 69 inches 6 cents.

◆

KUNDOO BOWANEE, who a few days ago received severe injuries through the explosion of gunpowder while engaged in drying it for blasting purposes, died on Sunday last.

◆

YESTERDAY an inquest was held by Dr. Lumsdaine concerning the death of Bhicajee Nusserwanjee. It seems that the deceased had exhibited some symptoms of insanity a few daysa go, and while working in that state had put a rope round his neck, fixed it to a beam, and thus contrived to kill himself. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide by hanging himself during a fit of temporary insanity.

◆

ACBAR ALLI, a detective, Wittoo Rowjee, jemadar, and a few police naiques who in July last succeeded in tracing the thieves connected with a robbery of a godown at Gunneshwady belonging to Jairam Alli, have received from him a reward of two hundred and fifty rupees.

◆

A CASE of attempted shop-breaking was reported the other day. While the police patrols were going their rounds in Meadow Street on Saturday night last they found that the fastening of a door adjoining the shop of Messrs. Thornhill & Co., watchmakers, had been tampered with. They reported this to the superintendent of the division, and he found that an attempt had been made to effect an entrance into the shop by removing a plank from the side of a staircase with which the door communicated. The police seem to have disturbed somebody, for the following "kit" was found deserted:—A small crowbar, a bundle of skeleton keys, two calico bags, and a coil of rope were found in the passage and on the stairs; and on a further search a keyhole saw and a large gimlet were picked up on the Esplanade.

A SHIP BURNED AT SEA.—TEN LIVES LOST.

◆

BY the ship "India," Captain Crawford, lately arrived at Bombay, we learn of a sad accident at sea on Sunday the 26th July—a Dutch vessel having been totally burned, and the captain, his sister, and eight men accidentally drowned. It seems that the "Hollandstrew," a vessel belonging to near Amsterdam, and commanded by Captain Bowes, left Shields on the 7th May with a cargo of coals for Batavia. All went well till the 25th July, but early that morning smoke was seen issuing from about the cabin. The master had been ill from the time the vessel left port, but the mate at once went down below, and finding the coals heated, ordered the hatches to be secured with tarpaulin. This the crew continued in fear of the fire during the day, but succeeding in signalling a barque got the captain's promise to stay by them for the night. Darkness came on, however, and the barque treacherously enough went off. The fire soon broke out, and signals were burned and alarm guns fired but no answer was made. Early in the morning the crew got into the two boats, the mate and nine men in one, and the captain, his sister, and nine men in the other. These kept by the ship, fastened to her and to each other by lines, but at about seven o'clock the captain, who was then just dying, asked the mate to board the ship and go aloft to see if any vessels could be seen. The mate was proceeding to do so, when a heavy sea struck both boats and immediately capsized the one in which were the captain and his sister. The water had also half filled the other boat, but the crew of it did their best to save their struggling mates. At the time of the accident, however, they were some fifty fathoms off, and as the water had half filled their own boat their efforts proved of but little service, and they were able to pick up only one man. Thus the captain, the lady, and eight men were drowned; and the survivors then determined to abandon the ship and leave the luckless spot. For some hours they sailed about in the open sea, but fortunately were seen at half-past four by the "India," which at once bore towards them and rescued them from their dangerous situation. The sea at the time was such that any property or papers in the boat had to be left to the same fate as the log and valuables which had been lost from the captain's boat; but fortunately the men got all safely abroad and were soon made as comfortable by Captain Crawford and his crew as circumstances would permit. The "India" was at that time west of the Cape of Good Hope; 10 deg. East and 39 deg. South, and the "Hollandstrew" was seen at a distance of some miles, but as she was all in flames it was deemed needless to near her and so the "India" held on her voyage. Captain Crawford was desirous of taking the men, who were all Dutchmen, to Mauritius as they wished to get there, but he found that impossible; and as a French schooner was met on the 12th August just out from Bourbon which was in sight, the men of the "Hollandstrew" were transferred to that vessel. It was calm at the time, and the captain promised to land the men there if he got any wind soon, or if not to take them to Mauritius. The "Hollandstrew" was a ship of 530 tons, and belonging to owners near Amsterdam. As none of the crew of that ship had learned the name of the one which they hoped at one time was to abide by them, we cannot give the captain of that vessel the benefit of publishing his name. We need only say that Captain Crawford has handed to the Dutch Consul here a report of the whole circumstances connected with the voyage and loss of the burned ship as written by the mate from memory before he left the "India."

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FURLOUGH RULES.

(*Pioneer, Sept 4.*)

WE have good news for our friends of the Uncovenanted Service. Government has not flinched from justice because, compared with what was expected or asked for, it might look like prodigal generosity. The Government of India has sent home to the Secretary of State draft rules which will practically, if sanctioned, place the whole Uncovenanted Service on the same footing in respect of leave with the Covenanted Civil Srvice. The same rules with regard to the proportion of pay to be enjoyed during furlough will apply to both. The rules, moreover, will apply to native and European officers alike, with this proviso—that "only half the amount of leave claimable" under the rules "can be taken in India." We think this a very ingenious, as it is a just, corrective of what would otherwise be an extravagance of liberality. It would be absurd, under ordinary circumstances, to give a native, whose home is close by, the amount of leave of absence which is allowed to Europeans, chiefly on account of the distance they have to go. But if a native official chooses to pass his furlough, or half of it, in Europe, he will enjoy all the advantages of his English colleague. In fact no difference is made between Europeans and natives, except that where, a man could have (for instance) a year's leave if he went to Europe, he can only take six months leave if he remains in India. We imagine that these provisions must for the nonce choke even the ungrateful mendacity of the Bengali native papers; but there is no knowing. Their insolence will perhaps outstrip all the generosity of Government. Nevertheless, *advienne que pourra*, Government has done what it ought, and has done it spontaneously. No one anticipated or claimed for the native servants of the State such generous equity of treatment.

On the other points, respecting which European Uncovenanted servants are anxious, the proposed rules are of a consistent liberality. The Furlough Committee deserves high honour for their reduction. Whether the Secretary of State will sanction them remains to be seen; but the wind at home sets for the moment towards fair treatment of the Indian Services, and the English Government will hardly like to seem more illiberal than the Indian.

SPORTING.

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THE POONA RACES OF 1868.

THE following are the entrances and nominations or the forthcoming races in September:—

FIRST DAY THURSDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER 1868.

1ST RACE.—The Derby.—Rupees 1,000 from the Fund For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses landed after 1st September 1867 allowed 4lbs. Winner of a race before the meeting to carry 5lbs. extra, oftener 7lbs.

Entrance for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 20 G. M.

A Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half.

1st May.
H. H. Aga Khan's ......b a h Shaheen.
" ......c a h Sunjer.
" ......g a h Asfundiar.
" ......g a h Tiger.
Captain Charles' ......c a h Pomp-a-dour.
" ......b a h Blood Royal.
Mr. Field's......b a c Moses.
" ......b a h Secunder.
" ......b a c Prime Minister.
" ......b a c Honesty.
" ......g a h Gladiator.
" ......g a c Eclipse.
Hajee Abdool Wahab's ......g a h Mint Master.
" ......b a h Wahabee
" ......b a h Sho-i-man.
" ......g a c Exile.
" ......g a c Nadur Shah.
" ......g a c Jew-dee.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's......g a h Napoleon.
" ......g a h Gray Beard.
" ......g a h Brilliant.
Colonel Gaye's ......g a h Somerset.
Mr. St. Andrew's......b a h Peer-i-Maghun.
Captain Joy's ......g a c Crom-a-Boo.
1st June.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Rujib's......b a h Swety.
" ......g a h Glendover.
Mr. W. W's ......g a h Hector (late Morning Star).
Major Crosbie's ......g a g Dick Turpin.
" ......c a g Whitefoot.
1st August.
Mr. Field's......g a h Sukran.
Major Crosbie's......b a h Sir Robert.
Mr. Zalbeg's......g a h Nadur.
" ......g a h Salar.

2ND RACE.—The Maiden Galloway.—Rupees 400 from the Fund. For all Maiden Galloways. Weight for inches. 14 hands to carry 9st.

Entrance for horses named on 1st May 3 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st July 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Sept. 15 G. M.

A Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each Galloway declared to start. One and a quarter mile.

1st May.
Mr. S. D. B's......f b gal. Little Wonder.
Captain Kirkwood's......g a h Alphonse.
H. H. Aga Khan's ......g a h Aga Jan.
" ......b a g Bombay.
Mr. Field's......g a c Eclipse.
" ......g a c Ellenborough.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's......g a g Beauty.
1st June.
Major Crosbie's ......g a g Dick Turpin.
" ......c a g Whitefoot.
1st July.
Mr. Field's......g a g Sweetlips.
1st August.
H. H. Aga Khan's ......g a h Jerry.

3RD RACE.—A Purse of Rs. 500, presented by Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co. of Poona, added to a Sweepstakes of Rs. 500, for all horses. 8st. 7lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Nominations to be taken on the 1st June. To close and name the day before the race. One mile.

1st June.
Mr. Field's......One nomination.
Mr. W. W.'s...... do.
Captain Kirwan's...... do.
H. H. Aga Khan's...... do.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—One Thousand Rupees Purse, presented by the Honorable S. Mansfield. For all horses. Weight for age. Winner of the Derby to carry 5lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5lbs.

Entrance for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 20 G. M.

A Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and three quarters.

1st May.
H. H. Aga Khan's......g a h Khusro.
Mr. Field's ......b aus h Bude Light.
Mr. W. W.'s......b aus g Rocket.
Captain Kirwan's ......c aus h Cœur-de-Lion.

2ND RACE.—His Highness Aga Khan's Purse. Value Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of the Derby to carry 7lbs. extra.

Entrance for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. do on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. do on 1st Aug. 15 G. M.

A Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to tart. One mile and a half.

1st May.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's......g a h Napoleon.
" ......g a h Gray Beard.
" ......g a h Brilliant.
Captain Charles' ......c a h Pomp-a-dour.
Mr. Field's ......g a h Gladiator.
" ......b a h Secunder.
" ......b a c Prime Minister.
" ......b a c Honesty.
" ......g a c Eclipse.
" ......b a c Moses.
H. H. Aga Khan's ......b a h Shaheen.
" ......c a h Sunjer.
" ......g a h Asfundiar.
" ......g a h Tiger.
Hajee Abdool Wahab's......g a h Mint Master.
" ......b a h Wahabee.
" ......b a h Sho-i-man.
" ......g a c Exile.
" ......g a c Nadur Shah.
" ......g a c Jew-dee.
Captain Kirkwood's......g a h Alphonse.
Mr. St. Andrew's ......b a h Peer-i-Maghun.
Captain Joy's......g a c Crom-a-Boo.
1st June.
Mr. W. W.'s ......g a h Hector (late Morning Star).
Ebrahim bin Rujib's ......iron g c Munsoor.
do. ......b a h Swety.
do. ......g a h Glendover.
Major Crosbie's ......g a g Dick Turpin.
do. ......g a g Whitefoot.
1st August.
Mr. Field's......g a h Sukran.
Ebrahim bin Rujib's...... Shereef Galib.
Mr. Zalbeg's......g a h Nadur.
do. ......g a h Salar.
Major Crosbie's......b a h Sir Robert.
H. H. Aga Khan's......g a h Aga Jan.

3RD RACE.—The Welter. Rs. 500 from the Fund For all horses 10 St. 7lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs.

Entrance for horses named on 1st August 5 G. M. After that date 10 G. M. To close the day before the race. R. C. G. R.

1st August.
Major Crosbie's......c a m Jenny Lind.
Mr. Boulter's......g a h Jaurham.
Mr. Burt's......b a g Promised Land.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—The Grand Stand Stakes. Rs. 1,000. For all horses. Weight for age. Winners during or before the meeting to carry extra. Once 5lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs.

Entrance for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st July 20 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 30 G. M.

A Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Two miles.

1st May.
Mr. Field's......b aus h Bude Light.
H. H. Aga Khan's......g a h Khusro.
Mr. W. W.'s......b aus g Rocket.
" ......c aus g Longden.
Captain Kirwan's......c aus h Cœur-de-Lion.

2ND RACE.—His Highness Aga Khan's Cup. Value Rs. 500. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Winner of the Derby, the Grand Stand Stakes, or any Cup, Plate, or Purse during the meeting to carry 5lbs. extra for each race won.

Entrance for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 15 G. M.

A Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and three quarters.

1st May.
Hajee Abdool Wahab's......c a h Raby.
" ......c a c Nadur Shah.
" ......b a h Wahabee.
" ......g a h Mint Master.
H. H. Aga Khan's......g a h Managhee.
" ......g a h Tiger.
" ......g a h Khusro.
Mr. Field's ......g a h Kohinoor.
" ......b a h Secunder.
" ......g a h Gladiator.
Mr. St. Andrew's ......b a h Peer-i-Maghun.
Captain Joy's ......g a c Crom-a-Boo.
1st June.
Major Crosbie's...... g a g Dick Turpin.

3RD RACE.—Maiden Stakes. Rupees presented by the merchants of Poona. For all Maidens that have never started before the meeting or never won before the race. Weight for age. R. C. Nominations to be taken on the 1st May at 50 G. M. H. F., and name the day before the race. Open until 1st August on double entrance and forfeit.

Mr. Field's......One nomination.
H. H. Aga Khan's...... do.
Mr. W. W.'s...... do.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—The Chief of Jumkhundee's Cup. Value Rupees 1,000, presented by H. H. Ramchundra Row Appa Sahib. For all horses. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7lbs. The winner of the Derby to carry 5lbs. extra, and of every other race before or during the meeting 3lbs. up to 9lbs. Horses that have ran once during the meeting and not a winner, allowed 5lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 1 stone.

Entrance for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 20 G. M.

A Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Two miles and a half.

Mr. Field's ......b aus h Bude Light.
" ......g a h Kohinoor.
H. H. Aga Khan's ......g a h Khusro.
Mr. W. W.'s......b aus g Rocket.
" ......c aus g Longden.
" ......b aus m Favourite.
Captain Kirwan's ......c aus h Cœur-de-Lion.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—The Arabian Cup.—Value Rupees 1,000, presented by Shaik Essa bin Kalliffa. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. The winner of the Derby to carry 5lbs. extra.

Entrances for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. on 1st July 15 G. M.
Do. on 1st Aug. 20 G. M.

A Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Two miles.

1st May.
Hajee Abdool Wahab's......b a h Wahabee.
" ......g a h Mint Master.
" ......b a h Sho-i-man.
" ......g a c Exile.
" ......g a c Nadur Shah.
" ......g a c Jew-dee.
" ......g a c Goorjistan.
" ......g a h Glendover.
Mr. Field's......b a h Secunder.
" ......b a c Honesty.
" ......g a h Gladiator.
" ......c a h Liquidator.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's......g a h Napoleon.
" ......g a h Gray Beard.
" ......g a h Brilliant.
Colonel Gaye's......g a h Somerset.
H. H. Aga Khan's ......b a h Shaheen.
" ......g a h Sunjer.
" ......g a h Asfundiar.
Mr. St. Andrew's......b a h Peer-i-Maghun.
1st June.
Ebrahim bin Rujib's ......b a h Swety.
" ......g a h Glendover.
" iron g a h Munsoor.
Mr. W. W.'s ......g a h Hector (late Morning Star).
Major Crosbie's......g a h Dick Turpin.
" ......c a g Whitefoot.
1st July.
Major Crosbie's......b a h Sir Robert.
Mr. Zalbeg's ......g a h Nadur.
" ......g a h Salar.
H. H. Aga Khan's ......g a h Aga Jan.
1st August.
Mr. Field's ......g a h Sukran.

2ND RACE.—The Zorastrian Cup. Value presented by For all Maidens. Weight for age. The winner of the Derby, the Grand Stand Stakes, Cups, Purse, or Plate to carry 3lbs. extra for each race won.

Entrance for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st July 15 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 20 G. M.

A Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. added for each horse declared to start. Three miles.

1st May.
Mr. Field's ......g a h Sukran.
" ......c a h Liquidator.
H. H. Aga Khan's......g a h Asfundiar.
" ......g a h Tiger.
" ......b a h Shaheen.
Mr. St. Andrew's ......b a h Peer-i-Maghun.
Captain Joy's ...... g a h Crom-a-Boo.
1st June.
Mr. W. W.'s......c aus g Longden.
Major Crosbie's ......g a g Dick Turpin.
" ......c aus m Jenny Lind.

3RD RACE.—The Galloway Plate. Rs. 400 from the Fund. For all Galloways. 14 hands to carry 9st. Entrance for a horse named on 1st June 5 G. M. To close and name the day before the Race. With an entrance of 10 G. M. One and a half mile.

Mr. Walford's ......b a gal The Upas.
Major Crosbie's ......g a g Mainstay.
" ......g a g Dick Turpin.
" ......g a g Dutchman.

J. H. HENDERSON,
Honorary Secretary, Poona Race.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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THE ALLEGED EMPLOYMENT OF BALA MANDAY BY THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the remarks in your issue of this morning I am authorised by my directors to say that Bala Manday is not in the employ of this Bank.

May I beg you will allow this to appear in tomorrow's paper?—I am, your obedient servant,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New Bank of Bombay, Limited, Bombay,
7th September 1868.

[We merely drew attention to what the Poona papers had been writing about, in order that the strange rumour might be denied if incorrect. It struck us as singular that the Poona branch should have allowed a few days to pass without noticing what had been so much discussed.]

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"NATIVE OPINION."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Native Opinion," in an article in its last issue on municipal matters, says, with reference to the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Justices for the purpose of revising the Municipal Act and the existing establishments, that "the presence on the committee of such men as Mr. John Connon, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Mr. Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick is to us a sufficient guarantee of the efficiency with which the task will be performed"! Mr. Connon perhaps will not relish compliments from such a quarter. Indeed, his very nature shrinks from praise, and he, as a shrewd man, is no doubt well aware that his name has been brought forward in this way simply for the purpose of shedding some portion of his undoubted lustre on the two lesser luminaries. When it is remembered that there are on the committee such men as the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Colonel Trevor, Captain Hancock, Mr. Currey, Mr. Ormiston, and three other native gentlemen who have always taken great interest in the municipal government of the city, to say that the presence of Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Vishwanath Mundlick on the committee "is a sufficient guarantee,"&c., is nothing less than consummate impudence. But I beg pardon, Mr. Editor. By this time the public are doubtless aware that "Native Opinion" is the property and trumpet of the Vakeel whose presence on the above-mentioned committee is so sure a guarantee, &c.! Oh, ye Brahmins, *assume* modesty if you have it not.

A HATER OF HUMBUG.

THE TRYON TESTIMONIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I have now received from Calcutta the subscriptions to this fund, I shall feel obliged by your publishing the following new list of subscribers.—I remain, &c.,

JOHN MILLER.
Bombay, 7th September, 1868.

Amount of Subscriptions in your issue of the 14th ultimo ......Rs. 3,990

New Subscribers in Bombay.

A. Thomson......	"Sir Bartle Frere"......	20
H Scowcroft	"Louisa"......	10
— Gibb......	"Glendevon"......	20
— McLeod......	"Colonist"......	10
— Ross......	"Punjaub"......	30

Subscriptions received from Calcutta.

Captain Owen	"Nile"......	50
" Sotham......	"Middlesex"......	50
" Milne......	"T. A. Gibb"......	50
" Davidson......	"Winchester"......	25
" Bhind......	"Dallam Tower"......	50
" Irving......	"Allirhoe"......	25
" Lyons......	"Ellen Stuart"......	50
" Grason......	"Waterwitch"......	50
" Williams......	"Legion of Honour"......	25
" Williams......	"Squands"......	25
" Tidmarsh......	"Underly"......	50
" Harrison......	"Alabama"......	50
" Swanson......	"Catherine Apcar"......	50
" Kerr......	"Durham"......	50
" Pearce......	"Malabar"......	50
" Clarke......	"Howrah"......	25
" Liston......	"Vernon"......	50
" Cris in......	"India"......	20
" Hutchinson......	"Oriental" (s. s.)......	50
"	"Bombay"......	50
" Ward......	"Electric"......	50
" Clough......	"Defiance"......	25
" Joll......	"Challenge"......	25
" Collom......	"Cour. Hey"......	25
" Harold......	"Hunsden"......	25
" Stackpole......	"Trafalgar"......	50

Total amount subscribed up to date.. Rs. 5,095

A SINGULAR INCIDENT AT DELHI.

(*Mofussilite, September 3.*)

AN extensive seizure of Herattees male and female was yesterday made in the station (Delhi) by our police; much to the surprise of the peaceable inhabitants Europeans and native, who on emerging from their houses for their evening drive, were astonished at the unusual sight presented by country carts full of prisoners, men, women, and children, while others on foot, in all some 160 persons guarded by police armed with fusees and swords, were on their way to an old Edgah outside the city, which is made their temporary place of confinement.

It appears that these people were on their way from Calcutta by railway, many of them armed and possessing certificates or licenses to carry arms granted by Government officers of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces! At Cawnpore they were "noticed" by the authorities and a telegram, warning the civil officers of Delhi to be on the look-out for them arrived on Tuesday. They were accordingly arrested and searched; the result being the discovery of a number of arms of almost every description, comprising 29 double barrelled rifles, 21 single ditto, 3 pairs double barrelled pistols, and 24 canisters of gunpowder. They were of course deprived of these contraband articles, and will be kept in temporary confinement until more is learnt concerning their characters, intentions, and destination.

In the multitude which had the appearance of a *kafila*, were several swarthy but good looking women, curiously arrayed in different colours, with party coloured kerchiefs on their heads, and some fifty children. The women are reported to have converted their crinolines into receptacles for concealed arms, gunpowder, and other warlike stores—of which of course they were relieved by the police.

The police deserve great praise for the manner in which the capture was effected, and the prisoners subsequently kept in order.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—7TH SEPT.

◆

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER COMMISSIONER.)

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

THE following insolvents were discharged after the usual formalities:—Dhurmajee Ballajee and Nursama woman: liabilities Rs. 1,877, assets nil.—Borah Essajee Jewunjee: liabilities Rs. 2,364. Rughoonath Luximon, firewood dealers: liabilities Rs. 1,211.

Re Narayen Mahad Sett.

The liabilities in this case are Rs. 959, and no assets are mentioned. This is the second insolvency and the discharge was adjourned for three months.

Re Shewshunker Ragoba and Kessow Succaram.

In this case the liabilities were Rs. 596, and there were no assets. The discharge was granted as this was the second insolvency.

Re Richard Parker Halstead.

The liabilities were stated at Rs. 9,987, and assets Rs. 1,800 good, Rs. 400 bad, and Rs. 34,237 doubtful. Insolvent was a contractor and held a contract from the Frere Land and Reclamation Company. He had received Rs. 8,000 from that company and paid his most pressing creditors with that sum. He had given the company a discharge in full, but entered a doubtful claim against them for Rs. 34,237. In reply to the Commissioner he now explained that he had given a full receipt as he was hard pressed for money, but still entered the balance as he thought it a good claim.

The discharge was adjourned till next Court day for the production of some papers.

Re Jadowjee Kanjee.

Insolvent was a merchant, and his liabilities were estimated at Rs. 13,430 and assets, good, at Rs. 1,600. He began business in 1858, with a capital of Rs. 1,000 and accounted for his losses by the fall in the price of camphor, owing to the large importations. He had lost every year since 1865, and mortgaged his house for Rs. 2,500. An asset of Rs. 1500 on his schedule was against a person who had passed through the Court but still had property.

The Commissioner said that as the debts were out of all proportion to any means he ever had, the discharge would be adjourned for three months.

Re Dewsey Bhimsey and Bhima Jaising.

The liabilities in this case were Rs. 6,354, good assets Rs. 693, and bad assets Rs. 3,553. Insolvents were cotton dealers but had had few transactions. The claim entered as good was a debt of Jewraz Meghjee, and as he had disappeared, the Commissioner ordered the claim to be put among the bad assets.

Discharge was granted.

Re Heerjee Khimsey.

Liabilities Rs. 9,700, assets Rs. 1,242, bad.

Insolvent stated in reply to the Commissioner that he was a shareholder in the National Financial Company and had been put in prison by Mr. Bendir. He had been there for two months, and had not applied for an interim order. He had two shares in the National Financial, and other two in the Alliance Financial. They were allotted to him and he paid the first calls. He had had many other shares, but sold all these. He attributed his insolvency to losses in share transactions. His losses on shares had amounted to Rs. 9,000 or Rs. 10,000, as shown in his books.

The Commissioner said it was usual to adjourn discharges for three months when there had been share speculations, but as insolvent had already been two months in prison, the period would be limited to one month.

Re Nusserwanjee Rustomjee.

The liabilities of this insolvent amounted to Rs. 28,759; the assets to Rs. 97,622 good, Rs. 7,386 bad, and Rs. 7,386 doubtful. There was no opposition, and discharge was granted.

Re Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee.

This insolvent had applied for the benefit of Act XXVIII. but that was refused. A final discharge was to-day granted without opposition.

Re Sataram Bojraz.

The liabilities of this insolvent were Rs. 2,99,749. his good assets Rs. 45,488, bad assets Rs. 35,853, and doubtful Rs. 1,904. This case had been adjourned, and as there was no opposition a discharge was at once granted.

Re Rowjee Tatia Saidy.

The insolvent is a Hindoo priest in custody, with liabilities of Rs. 7,210.

Mr. Marriott applied for a rule *nisi* in this case to withdraw the petition.

An order was given for publication in the *Government Gazette* and local papers.

Re Candass Narrondass.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hoare, and Langley, appeared on behalf of Messrs. H. G. Dunlop, and Damodhur Heerjee,—a special assignees appointed by the creditors,—and also on behalf of the official assignee, and moved that these should have power to compromise debts due the insolvent's estate. The petition stated that the cash balance at present in the hands of the assignees amounted to Rs. 9,670, and the unsold property was valued at Rs. 9,000. The debts were estimated as follows:—supposed good debts, Rs. 21,14,671, due from 48 debtors; supposed doubtful debts, Rs. 73,94,860, due from 20 debtors; and supposed bad debts, Rs. 1,17,270, due from 2 debtors. The total liabilities were Rs. 1,64,08,276. In many instances, says the petition, the accounts of the abovementioned debtors as they appear in the books of the insolvent, are extremely complicated, and in some instances are of such a nature, that it would be extremely difficult if not impossible to prove them in any court of law. In the getting in of these debts, the insolvent can be of little assistance to the assignees, as he states that he personally has no knowledge of the various accounts so appearing in his books and that the mehta by whom they were kept is at present residing at Damaun, outside the jurisdiction of the court. The petitioners believe it would be beneficial to the estate that they should have the power of compromising such of the debts as it shall be in their judgment for the benefit of the estate to compromise and of selling and assigning the debts due the estate, either separately or collectively, for such sums as can reasonably be got for them whenever such sale shall appear to be for the advantage of the estate. They therefore pray that the Court should order that it should be lawful for them to take a composition, or sell, or assign debts and submit to arbitration any difference that may arise between the assignees and any persons as to things relating to the estate.

Mr. Farran in supporting this application said that it came under section 28, and it seemed doubtful whether an order was required from the Court, but in case of dispute it had been thought best to make the application.

The Commissioner said he thought the creditors were entitled to know what was going on as to compromises, and it would be well that notice of the application should be published in the *Government Gazette*, and then it could be renewed next Court day.

Re Tricumjee Velljee and others.

Mr. Marriott appeared on behalf of Hurrinath Roopajee, one of the opposing creditors in this case. The insolvents, he said, had filed a petition long since, and then application was made by Mr. McCulloch for an extension of the time allowed to file the schedule. That was granted, but the time had now expired and no schedule was filed; and therefore he was entitled, he apprehended, to ask that the petition should be dismissed.

Mr. McCulloch, on behalf of the insolvents, showed that two months' postponement had been allowed, so that books of branch firms might be brought to Bombay. Communication with these places, however, was by sea, and in consequence of the weather the books had not been received.

Mr. Marriott remarked that the insolvents had carried on business in Bombay, and whatever might be their excuse as to the up-country books ought at least to have filed their statement as to the Bombay business. The insolvents were simply keeping their creditors in the dark, and decrees had been got against them in Court, but they were keeping out of the way. What they ought to do was either to file a schedule or withdraw the petition.

Mr. McCulloch—And allow the gentleman creditor, my learned friend represents, to snap up the assets, and leave the general body of the creditors out in the cold. The learned gentleman added, that the insolvents really had prepared a statement of the Bombay accounts, but that was very meagre and had been reserved for the benefit of the creditors.

The Commissioner thought there was a difficulty in getting the books, and granted a postponement till the 17th October, the insolvents in the meantime to lodge a statement of the Bombay business—not to file a schedule of it—in the official assignee's office, so that the creditors might see it.

Re Muncherjee Heerjee.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the insolvent in this case, in which he said His Lordship would remember there was a long hearing last year. The result of that had been that the Court ordered the insolvent, who was connected with Heerjee Jehanghier Readymoney, to be imprisoned for two months and that his discharge should be adjourned for six months, so that he might amend his summons on the decision of a suit in the High Court at the instance of H. and A. Berens. The insolvent had been imprisoned, the six months' expired on 30th May last, and he (the learned counsel) now applied for a final discharge and a certificate to trade. There had never been any decision on the suit in High Court, and the only reason he had not applied earlier was, because he was waiting the result of appeal in insolvency.

The Clerk explained that the insolvent had been imprisoned under section 51, and that the practice of Court was that those under it did not require to swear to the truth of their schedule, but had their discharge whenever liberated from prison.

Mr. Marriott said that, as insolvent was then discharged, he would now apply for a certificate to trade. There were a number of English creditors, but these were all represented in Bombay, and notice had previously been accepted for them here, so that he would ask the Court to allow notice to be given these.

Rule *nisi* was granted as to the application for eave to trade, notice to be given in the *Government Gazette*, and the hearing to take place after two months.

Re Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Cow'aralla.

Mr. Marriott appeared on behalf of Dhunjeebhoy Jeevajee Dessai, who had been declared a creditor on this estate for Rs. 6,700 on Wednesday last, and moved that instead of the case being heard next day it should be adjourned till after the October vacation of the Court. The reason for this was given in the following affidavit by Dessai—

"That I am informed and have reason to believe that the insolvent has concealed several valuable properties situate in the Sub-collectorate of Angrias Colaba, and I require time to go there and make inquiries; also to inspect the books containing transfers of such properties in the name of the insolvent and to subpœna the Sub-Collector of Angrias Colaba, or his clerk, to produce the books containing any such entries. That having been so recently declared a creditor on the estate I have not had sufficient time to inspect all the books and accounts of the insolvent."

The learned counsel added that he was instructed on behalf of the trustees of S. and N. Nanabhoy to consent to this motion, and he believed that the official assignee had got notice, and did not object. Notice had been given to the insolvent through his attorney, and his information was that he would not oppose.

The Commissioner here asked whether the insolvent had not been arrested on the withdrawal of his interim order last Court day. He wished to know positively whether he was at large or not

It was stated by Mr. Marriott, the Clerk of Court, and a clerk from the office of Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, agent for the insolvent, that the insolvent was at large.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee here stated that he consented to the motion; and the other opposing creditors were called, but did not appear.

The Commissioner—You have a decree of the High Court against him, have you not, Mr. Hormusjee?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) You did not arrest him?—(A.) No. (Q.) Why did you not do so?—Were you not prepared to do so the other day?—(A.) We were informed by the deputy sheriff that he had no authority to arrest insolvent as he came out. He said he would be at once set at liberty if he did—that was the advice of Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw. (Q.) You did not arrest him that day: And do you mean that you really are in search of him and can't get him?—(A). He is in Bombay, but we can't get at him.

The Clerk—Oh, he disappeared immediately, my Lord.

The Commissioner—Has insolvent been to to your office, Mr. Hill?

The Official Assignee—Of course he will not appear when all these creditors are after him.

The Commissioner said his difficulty was that Mr. Marriott, had got the interim order withdrawn, and having now got insolvent in that situation wanted to keep him in it for other two months. As the insolvent had got notice through his attorney, however, and offered no opposition, he would grant the application.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO ASSIST THE SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FLOODS IN GOOZERAT.

Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay, Esq......Rs.	1,000
Jairam Sewjee, Esq......	750
Piece Goods dealers, through Luckmidass Damjee, Esq......	585
Abjee Sewjee, Esq......	400
Messrs. Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co......	300
Messrs. Vunmallee and Dyal	250
Cursetjee Cowasjee Maneckjee, Esq......	250
Hassanbhoy Thavurbhoy, Esq......	200
Dewagurjee Koovergurjee, Esq......	200
Kessowjee Jadhowjee, Esq......	200
Ebraham Noordin, Esq......	200
A Parsee Lover of Charity	200
Messrs. Luckmidass and Maneckjee	151
Leeladhur Pragjee, Esq.	150
Rutteegurjee Dolutgurjee, Esq.	125
Muncherjee Framjee Camajee, Esq......	125
Bhaidass Lukmidass, Esq.	101
Moosajee Khanjee, Esq......	101
Vandravun Premjee, Esq......	100
Honorable Justice H. P. St. George Tucker ...	100
Messrs. C. and P. D., Sons......	51
Jeewandass Gangjee Kotharee, Esq.	50
Jaitha Pragjee, Esq.	51
Bhugwandass Pragjee, Esq.	50
Hurreechund Sudasewjee, Esq.	50
Leeladhur Oodhowjee, Esq.	50
Runchordass Premjee, Esq.	35
Parsee Friend	25
A Zoroastrian	25
M. and P. R,......	10
A Friend	5
Rupees ..	5,890
Amount previously advertised... "	42,736
Rupees ..	48,626

7th September 1868. MORARJEE GOCULDASS.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

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[(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

THIS morning all the troops in garrison, including the contingent from Bolarum, turned out in review order to hear Lord Napier's complimentary comments on the Abyssinian Force read in public. The troops presented a fine appearance. There could not have been less than 6,000 men on the ground, and the variety of uniforms was excessively picturesque. The gorgeous *gold* uniform, for I have no other name for it, of the Nizam's cavalry, the light blue of our regular Native Resaleh, the dark blue and gold of the 18th Hussars, contrasted well with the scarlet of the infantry, and the whole formed a holiday spectacle well worth seeing. A number of carriages attended at the flag-staff, and the ladies mustered in force on the occasion. Considerable dismay, however, was caused among the latter by a pair of runaway horses, which broke loose from a carriage and careered over the country at their own sweet wills. One of the animals, a gallant grey, took a hedge, harness and all, in splendid style, and, for all your correspondent knows to the contrary, is at the present moment having a little hunting on his own hook. Fortunately no one was hurt. Another accident occurred in consequence of an artilleryman tumbling under a gun—strange to say, however, the man was not seriously injured. Mr. Saunders, C.B., the Resident, wearing the Windsor uniform, rode down the long line of troops with the Brigadier-General commanding, and was greatly pleased, I am told, with the magnificent appearance of the parade.

Since I last wrote we have had one of the heaviest thunder-storms I ever remember in Secunderabad. The lightning was terrific, and the rain fell in torrents—the smaller tanks were all filled in a few hours, but the "Hossain Saugor" still looks "weedy" and out of sorts. The rain has been a great boon to the cultivators in this part of the country—a week's more dry weather, and their crops would have been lost.

It is said here that a new uniform for the British and Native Infantry has been sanctioned in England, and that the orders relating to it are "to be out" immediately. The new uniform, from what your correspondent hears, will make officers smart in a pecuniary and double sense. The alterations consist in gold sashes similar to those hitherto worn by the "Guards," in gold waistbelts, in gold stripes down the trousers, in gold bands round the forage caps, and in gold lace in substitution for "facings." It is pithily said here that the authorities are very willing to put gold on officers' backs, but none in their pockets, and doubtless the new uniform will cost "a pretty penny." As far as the public is concerned any innovation on the present hideous dress of the British Infantry will be an advantage. How, happy Ensigns who live on their pay in old England can manage "the latest thing" in Bags, is another and a totally different question.

Secunderabad gaiety is dormant, not dead. On Tuesday next, I hear, that the Resident gives a ball at the Residency, Bolarum, and another ball is spoken of, as well as theatricals, &c. &c. Mr. Saunders is a great improvement, it is generally considered, upon the *Yule Log* of late years, and he is deservedly popular wherever he goes.

The invasion of the cheetahs still continues. Almost every day one hears of cheetahs being seen at Trimulgherry, Secunderabad, or elsewhere, though where they come from nobody knows. Secunderabad is the only station in India that your correspondent wots of, where you may literally meet a tiger face to face in an evening stroll. Call "cheetahs," "tigers," and "there you are" as the stage coachman said when he upset his passengers into a ditch. The place abounds with them.

Our Madras mails have been delayed lately by heavy rains, which have swollen the Kistnah and Tumboodra rivers beyond their usual dimensions. We have yet some ten inches of rain to make up our yearly supply. There is at present no appearance of its advent.

BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

We yesterday published half of the evidence taken before the Commission on Friday. The following is the remainder:—

MR. WILLIAM BULLOCK was next called. (Q.) Did Roychund Deepchund, Premchund Roychund's father advance you money in the year 1920?—(A.) I believe not. (Q.) You believe not?—(A.) I have read Premchund's evidence, and—— President—Never mind about Premchund's evidence. I want to know did Roychund Deepchund lend you money or did he not, in the year 1863-4?—(A.) To the best of my belief he did not. (Q.) Now did he not on 24th November 1863 pay for you the second call on 20 shares of the Royal Bank with interest?—(A.) I have no recollection whatever of his having done so. President—Now you had better be careful, because you know there has been a settlement of this account. Witness—Yes, I have been through the books. (Q.) Through whose books? (A.) Through Roychund's books here. (Q.) When?—(A.) This morning. President—Here is an entry of Rs. 1005-14-8. Witness—I have no recollection whatever of his paying me that money. President—No recollection! You can speak better than that you know. He advanced you Rs. 1,000. You will be able to say whether he did or not—Witness. I am not sure about the year 1863. (Q.) You are not sure about that?—(A.) No, I am not sure. I am not able to speak positively of 1863. (Q.) Not about an advance of Rs. 1000? (A.) No I am not, (Q.) Then I understand you to say you don't know if he advanced you that in the year 1863? (A.) No, I believe he did not. (Q.) Will you swear he did not?—(A.) No. President—Ah, you will not swear? Now then, did he grant an advance to you of the sum of Rs. 1,500 by a cheque on the Bank of Bombay on the 29th January 1864?—(A.) I have no recollection of that either. President—No recollection! Have you any books of your own?—(A.) No, I never kept a book of my own yet. (Q.) You never kept a book?—(A.) I never kept any book or memorandum of my private transactions. (Q.) With what bank did you keep an account?—(A.) With the Bank of Bombay, I think I had an account in 1864. (Q.) Now, sir, do you mean to positively deny that you received that Rs. 1,500 from Roychund Deepchund on 29th January 1864?—(A.) I will not swear that these entries in his books have not had their origin in the purchase of Royal Bank shares. Pesident—This has nothing to do with Royal Bank shares—that he had advanced you this sum. Witness—I have no recollection of it now. President—Well I want to keep you closer than that Mr. Bullock. Will you undertake to deny that he advanced you Rs. 1,500?—(A.) No, in a matter of which I have no recollection, it is difficult even to deny. (Q.) But do you mean to say that your circumstances were so large that you are unable to say whether you did or did not receive Rs. 1,500 on a certain day?—(A.) Yes, I think my circumstances at that time were of such a nature that an entry of Rs. 1,500 would be a thing which I would not remember for four years. (Q.) What were your circumstances then, pray?—(A.) There was nothing special about them. President—Yes, but you were the Agent of the Kalbadavie Branch?—(A.) Yes, I was. (Q.) Were you speculating them?—Witness.—I beg your pardon; I was not agent in 1863. President—But I am talking of 1864. Witness—The Kalbadavie branch was opened in June 1864. President—Then in January 1864 you were in the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Were your circumstances such that you would find a difficulty in saying you know if you did or did not receive payment of Rs. 1,500 on a particular day?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) You are not able to contradict the books of Roychund Deepchund?—(A.) I have no recollection of the thing at all. It may have had its origin in several ways. To the best of my belief I never borrowed money from him except as I said the last time I was here. President—It may have had its origin in several ways! Please tell us how and in what ways. (A.) I may have bought or sold him shares or stocks. (Q.) Did you ever sell him stock?—(A.) Yes, I believe I have, (Q.) You *believe* you did so. (A.) I cannot say now. (Q.) What stock?—(A.) I have repeatedly had transactions with Roychund. He was in the habit of coming to the bank and I bought shares from him and also sold to him I have no doubt. (Q.) Then the position in which you wish to leave this now is, that you do not recollect whether you received Rs. 1,500 or not?—(A.) No, I do not recollect. (Q.) You cannot undertake to deny that you received this?—(A.) No. President—Then let us come to another entry—on 7th April 1864, amount of interest then due, Rs. 232. Witness—I have no knowledge of that. President—Then on 4th April 1864—"Debited to the account of Mr. Bullock of the Bank of Bombay in full payment of account Rs. 12,310." What is the meaning of that?—(A.) I don't know sir, I have no knowledge of any of these entries. The only explanation which I can suggest with reference to them is this: I had bought shares not unfrequently for friends of mine up country, and on several occasions on my own account, and the only suggestion I can give is that he bought and sold shares and debited me with the interest as you see there, and the balance was paid. That is my own belief as to the origin of the transaction, and I can give no other. President—We will go to another item, on 22nd June 1844, "Debited to the account of Mr. Bullock of the Bank of Bombay Rs. 1,058-11-8, paid for fourth call on 20 shares of the Royal Bank." Witness—That is the same item. (Q.) Now, sir, had you any transactions in Royal Bank shares?—(A.) I believe I had. (Q.) Then he had paid the calls on these?—(A.) I cannot say. President—You cannot say. Now sir, you know very well whether you paid yourself or Roychund Deepchund paid them for you?—(A.) It not unfrequently happened that shares of the Royal Bank, when the new stock was issued, were not delivered for some time afterwards, and in that way the seller would have to pay the calls and pass over the receipt to the purchaser. In that case he would have debited me with the amount paid and credited it when he got payment of the shares. (Q.) Do you mean that there were any such transactions with shares of the Royal Bank between you and Roychund?—(A.) I had shares shortly after the issue. (Q.) And who paid the calls we find entered in Roychund's books?—Witness—The second and third calls? President—Yes. Witness—I am quite unable to say. (Q.) Will you undertake to deny, sir, that Roychund paid both of these calls for you?—(A.) If Roychund sold the shares to me. I don't remember this, but it appears from his account that he sold me shares of the Royal Bank. President—That does not appear so far as I have gone. Witness—There is a debit entry for the sale of the shares of the Royal Bank. President—There is nothing of the kind. The first entry is for payment of the second call on Royal Bank shares. Witness—These are mere suggestions. In the way of explanation I can do nothing more; but if Roychund sold me shares of the Royal Bank old issue the new shares would have been allotted in his name. In that case he would have been compelled to pay the calls, handing the receipts to me. President—So you cannot say? So you want us to believe he took these in his own name?—(A.)—I am supposing he sold shares to me which originally stood in his name, and when the new shares were allotted in respect of the old, as they were in certain proportions, then Roychund would have to pay the calls. President—Well, then, you seem to admit you have had transactions with Roychund?—(A.) I have repeatedly bought shares from him as a broker. President—No. No. as broker, You said *you* bought and sold shares. Witness—Yes. President—Then what did you mean in your last examination by saying "I had only one transaction in which I borrowed money to Roychund Deepchund?"—(A.) Because all these transactions to which reference has been made now were simply transactions in the purchase or sale of shares, and I did not know—did not remember—in giving my evidence the other day that I had bought particular shares from Roychund or one else. It is now three or four years since. President—Now, will you tell us what the amount of your salary was in the Bank of Bombay before you were at Kalbadavie?—(A.) Rs. 450. (Q.) And yet your business was so large that you cannot undertake to deny the receipt of a sum of Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,000?—(A.) I daresay. President—Well then, there is another entry—"Debited to the account of Mr. Bullock, Bank of Bombay, value of 5 old shares and 5 new shares, of the Bank of Bombay Rs. 18,600. Now did he, sir, buy these shares for you?—(A.) I believe not. I believe I never held a share in the Bank of Bombay from first to last, but I repeatedly bought shares for my friends up country. President—You bought shares for your friends up country. For what friends did you buy shares?—(A.) I bought shares on one occasion for the Bank of Bombay agent at Indore. (Q.) You remember that distinctly?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) You employed Roychund Deepchund to buy them, did you?—(A.) I don't remember at this time who I employed to buy them. (Q.) Well then as to these 5 old and 5 new shares, do you undertake sir to swear that that was not a payment made on your behalf?—(A.) I cannot speak from memory of the matters that took place at that date. President—Well, but really you know Mr. Bullock, if you expect us to credit your testimony—a person in your position not knowing if he did or did not buy these ten shares of the Bank of Bombay—you ought to speak in another tone altogether, for it is impossible to believe you could not recollect that. Witness—Well, sir, I said, and I repeat it now, to the best of my belief I never held a Bank of Bombay share in my life. (Q.) Well sir, were they taken in some other name?—(A.) No. I believe not. I bought shares of the Bank of Bombay half a score of times, I have no doubt. (Q.) For whom?—(A.) Different people, my own friends. (Q.) And did you pay for them?—(A.) I have no doubt I did. (Q.) On the spot, at the time?—(A.) Yes, I think so. (Q.) Did you employ Roychund Deepchund to buy them?—(A.) I cannot say no. I don't remember whether I did or not. (Q.) Then you cannot say anything in explanation of that item?—(A.) No. The whole of these items have taken me I may say by surprise. I was not aware that when I bought or sold shares, they were being recorded in a book that would be produced before a commission in the Town Hall, or otherwise I should have made careful entries. (Q.) But when you were engaged with these people, buying and selling shares, was it not your duty, sir, to keep a book?—(A.) It would have been better had I done so in the light of what has happened. President—You see you are unable to support any of your statements by the production of any book whatever. Witness—I believe there is no man in Bombay who has been in the habit of buying shares who could state the particular dates in 1863 or 1864 on which he bought certain shares, from particular men, at certain prices. President—But he would know sir, whether he had bought shares to the amount of Rs. 18,600 and never paid for them till a year afterwards. Witness—If he had been a person not engaged in the business of shares but I have sold lakhs of rupees of shares. President—Lakhs of rupees of shares! Witness—On account of the Bank, not my own. President—Well, of course you would not keep a private account of these; but those on your own account? Witness—I never kept a note of those on my own account. President—Well, the next entry is on 1st March 1864, "Credited to the account of Mr. Bullock, Bank of Bombay, Rs. 15,000. Witness. That must have been on account of these Bank of Bombay shares purchased. (Q.) Well, now did he or did he not buy these shares for you?—(A.) I regret to say I am unable to tell. (Q.) You are unable to say. Well, on 6th April 1864, there is a debit to the account of Mr. Bullock, Bank of Bombay, "received Rs. 3,462 per cheque on the Royal Bank." Did you receive that sum from Roychund Deepchund?—(A.) That was a credit to my account. President—Yes, it is on the credit side. Witness—I don't remember it at all. I never had an account in the Royal Bank at all, I believe. President—Oh, but still you night have been paid by a cheque. Witness—In this case it is a credit so that it is a payment by me, but I do not think I ever gave a cheque on that bank. President—Yes, but you might have paid a cheque which somebody had given you on that bank. Witness—Yes, that might be so. (Q.) You don't recollect that?—(A.) No. President—Then there is an entry "Credited to the account of Mr. Bullock, of the Bank of Bombay, Rs. 1,059 by cheque on the Bank of Bombay."—(A.) I don't remember that. President—Now, sir, there are three sums stated in this account to be paid by you, which balanced the account in that year, except the Rs. 18,000 carried over. Do you mean to say you have forgotten the payment of these three sums?—(A.) I never knew that there was such an account adjusted nor that there was such a balance due, and I have no recollection of that transaction. I suppose the amount of these shares—— President—Then I understand you will swear you never paid those three sums to Roychund Deepchund?—(A.) No; I cannot swear. I believe —— President—You won't swear?—(A.) No; I cannot. Debits are made, and corresponding payments, I suppose, were made, and one balances the other, and I have no knowledge of their being lumped together in any book. President—Then on 9th November 1864, on the debit side, there is this—"Credited to the account of Mr. Bullock amount of second call of Rs. 300 on five shares of the Bank of Bombay"—Rs. 1,500 debited to you. Witness—That must have been calls on new shares which were allotted with the old shares. (Q.) Well, was that money paid on your account?—(A.) If I bought the five shares it must have been paid. If the shares had been bought from him he would have to make the payments. President—Then here is another entry—"Debited to the account of Mr. Bullock, interest, and then debited to the account of Mr. Bullock, Rs. 2,000 by cheque on the Kalbadavie branch, 13th June 1865." Witness—That I believe is correct, I remember giving a cheque on the Kalbadavie branch to Roychund. President—But that is a subsequent transaction. Well, what was that Rs. 2,000 for?—(A.) It was a balance due on the purchase of ten Commercial Bank shares, I believe. (Q.) A balance due to you?—(A.) A balance due to him. President—But this is a debit: you are debited with this Rs. 2,000. Witness—I would be debited, because I had given him a cheque or memorandum for the amount. President—That would have been a credit if you had given him a cheque. Witness—If I had given him a cheque and it was not credited, I would have been debited. (Q.) The cheque was not paid then?—(A.) No. President—Well, we have "Credited to the account of Mr. Bullock interest paid on my account to the Kalbadavie branch, Rs. 693." Then here is the last entry—"8th February 1865, credited to the account of Mr. Bullock, Rs. 19,970-1-7, received in full payment of account by cheque on the Kalbadavie branch of the Bank of Bombay"?—(A.) I have no recollection of giving a cheque for that amount. (Q.) You have no recollection of settling that account?—(A.) No. (Q.) And so you think that Roychund Deepchund has made an entry in his book clearing off this amount, and that it is a fictitious item?—(A.) I think he has posted up these entries from a daily scroll book, and has made up the balance—— President—Am I to understand that you think the whole amount fictitious, and that this final settlement of it in your favour is fictitious also?—(A.) I do not think it is fictitious, and I believe the explanation is that he paid certain shares for me, and received monies, and the one side balanced the other. President—Eventually on 8th February 1865 one side did balance the other, but for a time you were in debt—nearly all the way down. Witness—Well, I don't believe that is the case. The entries are fictitious as regards the form in which they appear. (Q.) Now, how did you make payments when you paid?—(A.) When I received a request to buy shares the cheque which I would receive would probably go to my credit in the account, and when the shares were paid for I would give a cheque for the amount. (Q.) On what bank?—(A.) A cheque on the Bank of Bombay. (Q.) Well, now, are you able to explain this entry in Roychund Deepchund's book by which he clears you of the transaction, balances the account against himself, admitting the receipt from you of Rs. 19,970. Now, is that true or is it false? Did you or did you not pay that sum on that day?—(A.) I believe not this sum. (Q.) Then it is utterly fictitious?—(A.) I believe I did not pay it. It is a matter of easy reference. If you turn to my account with the bank you will see. (Q.) Is that your only account with the bank?—(A.) I never had any other account. (Q.) Was it with the Kalbadavie branch?—(A.) Yes. President—Oh, your own branch. Well, did not you, after that account was finally settled on 13th June 1865, receive a sum of Rs. 2,000 from Roychund Deepchund?—(A.) That was the Rs. 2,000 of which I spoke a little while ago. (Q.) Just say did you or did you not?—(A.) That was the balance due to him for the purchase of ten shares of the Commercial Bank, I believe. (Q.) Balance due to him?—(A.) Yes. President—Oh, but you are debited in the account, you are debited with having received Rs. 2,000? Witness—Yes, with that balance as being due to him. (Q.) Well, have you ever paid that?—(A.) Except a small balance which remains the whole is paid. (Q.) How much remains?—(A.) I think about Rs. 500. (Q.) Is that the single transaction of which you spoke in your former evidence?—(A.) I believe it is. President—You said, "I believe I had one other transaction on which I owe a balance of Rs. 500." Witness—Yes, that is the transaction. President—Now you know you committed yourself at your first examination. The President read an extract from Mr. Bullock's evidence, in substance as follows:—"I wanted money in 1865, and borrowed from the Asiatic Bank. I did not borrow money from any one else then to the best of my belief. I borrowed money jointly with Roychund Deepchund in 1866. I was then agent of the Kalbadavie branch. The Asiatic Bank said that as a matter of form, even when they got security, it was desirable to have the names of two persons, and I asked Roychund Deepchund if he would mind lending me his name on consideration of my lodging the shares. He said he was quite ready to do so. If I had the same to go through again I would not mix myself up with Roychund Deepchund. I believe I had one transaction besides this with Roychund Deepchund, in which he bought some shares for me, and the balance of the money, Rs. 500, remained unpaid. That might have been three or four months before May 1866. It was just before the Commercial Bank failed. I never received any pecuniary benefit from Premchund Roychund." It could hardly be this transaction, because you say this occurred before May 1866. Witness I believe that is the same transaction. There is no other transaction that I know of, but I spoke randomly as to it. (Q.) Now, are you not speaking randomly as to these transactions with Roychund Deepchund?—(A.) No, sir; I have told you what I believe. I have nothing to conceal in the matter. (Q.) Why did not you tell us of these transactions?—(A.) Because I was not aware till they were brought to my notice that I had bought these shares from Roychund. (Q.) Were you in the habit of trafficking in shares during the time you were in the Kalbadavie branch?—(A.) Not trafficking. (Q.) Buying and selling shares?—(A.) To a very small extent I bought and sold shares. President—To a very small extent! Just some little time ago you told us it was so considerable as to involve difficulty in your transactions. Witness—Yes. I was speaking of shares, not on my own account merely, but on account of others. (Q.) Well, were you very much engaged in buying and selling shares on your own account and on account of others?—(A.) Very little. (Q.) Who did you employ in these transactions?—(A.) I seem to have employed Roychund more than anyone else. (Q.) Why do you say so?—(A.) From the entries which have been read from his books. (Q.) Then you don't dispute that these are entries of real transactions?—(A.) I did not say the entries were fictitious. (Q.) Well, then, they are entries of real transactions?—(A.) I said before that I had bought shares of the Royal Bank and the Bank of Bombay. President—But you did not say Roychund paid them for you; now I understand you to say he did. Witness—I think these is a little—— President—Well, if he paid did you not leave them unpaid till 8th February 1865?—(A.) No; not as they appear in that account: I believe not. (Q.) Well, how long did you leave it unsettled?—(A.) They must have been taken up soon afterwards. President—I must say your evidence has given us more pain than that of any man we have examined in this Commission. Witness—I am very sorry for it, but I am unable to give it in any other way. The inference to be drawn from these questions, I suppose, is that the interests of the bank were prejudiced by my own private transactions. I am perfectly sure there is nothing I have done in the way of buying or selling shares that will carry such a large inference as that. It may be of some concern to me if the Commission doubt portions of my evidence, but I say with perfect honesty that I have given it as fairly as I possibly could. The bank has never suffered from my private dealings in this way. President—Do you mean to say, Mr. Bullock—it is impossible to argue, but do you mean to say it is proper or right in a person in your position to enter into dealings with Premchund Roychund's father in this way? Witness—Allow me to explain. Roychund never had a transaction from first to last except on Government paper till he became involved with Premchund. I as Agent of the branch certainly had no transaction with him?—(Q.) What, you had no transaction with Roychund Deepchund?—(A.) Roychund had no transaction with the Bank down to May 1866. President—But seeing that Premchund was the adviser of the bank, to whom you were daily to refer? Witness—Yes, and it is but fair to say that though I was buying Premchund's hoondies to a large amount, Premchund was not indebted one rupee to the branch at the time of his insolvency. I say it is a large inference indeed to draw. President—Oh, there are a few more questions which I should like to ask about the Kalbadavie branch. You have just brought them to my mind. There is Roychund's account with the Kalbadavie branch; I have gone through that account. Did not you allow Roychund Deepchund two advances from the Kalbadavie branch in 1864?—(A.) I believe not; I do not remember. (Q.) Did you not cash a draft of his on 1st August for Rs. 50,000?—(A.) I do not remember it now. My impression was that he never had transactions with the branch previously to May 1866. President—There are two such, sir, which I call your attention to. On 1st August 1864 a "credit at the Kalbadavie branch Rs. 50,000, received on draft or promissory note, interest at 4 per cent. Paid the amount to the Asiatic Bank." How came you to allow Roychund Deepchund an advance in August 1864 at 4 per cent.?—(A.) It depends entirely on what the rate was at the time. (Q.) Do you mean to say, sir, the rate was ever at 4 per cent. in 1864?—(A.) No, I do not, and I don't believe it was granted at that. We were in the habit of taking short dated bills at lower rates than ordinary bills, but my impression is that Roychund could not obtain a loan at 4 per cent; it would be more likely to be 14. President—So I should have thought, but there is this entry in the book. Witness—I can only say Roychund never obtained a favour from me. President—Then on 14th October Rs. 60,000 on draft or promissory note and 17 new and 17 old shares of the Bank of Bombay; I believe for one month. Do you mean to say you never advanced this money to him?—(A.) I think not on old and new shares of the Bank of Bombay. President—Well, there it is according to the entry, and it was your demand which made me recollect I had seen these entries. Do

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you mean to deny you made these advances?—(A.) I should like to see the bank books and then I would tell you. President—You can have that opportunity. Witness—My impression was that he had not had any transaction previous to 1866. President—And the balance was brought forward to the year 1921 from the old book, Rs. 1,10,000. The two bills are brought on into the next year. Witness—I may be mistaken about these two advances. I am not quite sure about it. It is very difficult to speak of these matters at this length of time.

Mr. Khattao Khimjee next deposed—I obtained two discounts from the Bank of Bombay, one for Rs. 40,000 on 26th April 1865, and another for 2 lakhs on 12th September 1865. I believe Premchund negotiated the first one, but I do not know who was secretary of the Bank of Bombay at the time, for I had no dealings with it then. I did not negotiate the second loan, because I did not apply for it. (Q.) Who applied for that loan?—(A.) I received a letter from the Bank of Bombay saying that the Bank was ready and willing to advance 2 lakhs on shares of the Asiatic Bank to me. (Q.) Well, but you know very well who managed to get that advance of 2 lakhs, do you not?—(A.) When I took that loan letter to Premchund and spoke to him about it he said he had negotiated it. (Q.) How were you connected with Premchund?—(A.) By acquaintance, nothing more. (Q.) Do you mean to say he went and got this loan for 2 lakhs without consulting you at first?—(A.) I will tell you how it occurred. Premchund said "You and I will have some trade jointly." I said "I have lost all my money: what means have I to trade?" He replied, "The means that I have got is at your service." And after we had that conversation I received that letter, that I have mentioned, from the Bank of Bombay. Premchund on that occasion proposed that there should be a joint speculation between him and me in Asiatic Bank shares. He advised the purchase of shares in that bank. (Q.) Was anybody else engaged in that speculation besides you and Premchund?—(A.) Not at that time. (Q.) Are you quite sure of that?—(A.) I had no knowledge of others. (Q.) Have not you told anybody in this town that somebody else was engaged in that?—(A.) I have not. (Q.) You say you don't *know*: but have you ever *heard* from Premchund that anybody else was engaged in that transaction?—(A.) No. Rs. 50,000 was paid in part payment of that loan and the remaining Rs. 1,50,000 has been a loss to the Bank. I was pressed for payment. There were proceedings against me and a decree was given against me by the Court. I expressed my inability to pay, and my books were shown to the officers of the bank, and afterwards I paid Rs. 1,000 odd and the claim was compromised. The securities of the first loan were not lodged till 1st May. I had the shares bought previously to the 1st May. I did not pay them out of this Rs. 40,000 and then lodge the shares. As to the second loan, if the Commission would be good enough to hear me, Premchund proposed that I should buy shares. I said "Where am I to get the money from to pay these shares? So far as I know the practice of the bank it would not advance unless it got two sureties, and we will require a deposit of shares before we get the money." He then said to me "You may go and buy; the bank will make the advance without taking any shares as a deposit." The next day I went and got 2 lakhs and then I bought shares and paid for them, and afterwards lodged in the bank the very shares I had paid for with the loan. I did not lodge the shares myself; I gave them to Premchund and my share was discontinued. Mr. Melvill—Have you got any letters to give the Commission?—(A.) My papers are in the possession of my son, who has gone to his native country, and my books are with the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. R. H. Baker, late deputy secretary of the Asiatic Bank, was then examined. President—You were agent of the Asiatic Bank during the year 1866?—(A) Yes, up till the time the bank stopped in September 1866. (Q.) I suppose you are aware of the transactions between that bank and the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Do you know about the securities which were lodged by the Asiatic Bank with the Bank of Bombay?—(A) Yes, about those which were lodged. (Q.) And their realisation?—(A.) No. I do not know about that, because most of them were realised after the bank stopped. President—I mean to say the realisation of those which were realised before the bank stopped. Witness—Yes, I know about them. President—Those are the ones we want to get at, because the others are quite clear. First of all your bank obtained a cash credit, about 14th May 1866, for 15 lakhs?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And it appears you proposed to lodge certain securities mentioned in a list and Government paper? It so appears from the board minutes of the Bank of Bombay, and I presume there could be no motive for putting down what was inaccurate. The minute says "—Resolved, that the credit be granted upon his" (that is Mr. Morrison) "giving up all the securities stated in the list and a written guarantee to deposit immediately on arrival the bills and Government paper now on the way from Calcutta and China." Now, in the first place, do you know anything about the Government paper?—(A.) Yes, I think so. I remember that we were getting 4 lakhs from Calcutta. But I do not think Mr. Morrison wrote any letter about that first loan. I think it must have been arranged at some personal interview, though I am not so clear about what he said he would give. I do not think there is any letter in the Asiatic Bank's books. (Q.) You have been looking?—(A.) Yes. I think the first letter is dated about ten days afterwards, when the Commercial Bank failed, and I cannot say what he promised to give. President—This (handing a list to witness) is a copy of the original list of securities, which has been mislaid. I think you will recognise it as a copy of the original list, which I believe was signed by you?—(A.) Yes. There is nothing about the Government paper here. President—No; but it says according to the list *and* Government paper, so that the Government paper is something besides that. Witness—I know we did get about that time 4 lakhs of Government paper from Calcutta. (Q.) Did you deposit any Government paper with the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) I do not think we did. I think we sold it; but the money may have been paid into the Bank of Bombay, because every day we used to pay into the Bank of Bombay nearly all the money and draw out as we required it. (Q.) Well, you say you have no doubt this is a correct copy of the original list?—(A.) I think it is probably quite correct. (Q.) Now, what is meant by "memo. of shares standing in Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's name handed to the Bank of Bombay"? What shares are those?—(A.) I can hardly recollect. They might be Apollo Press Company's shares. President—No, the Apollo Press shares are below. Witness—I think I have some books here which may show. (After looking into book) —The shares we held against Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's loan were 75 shares of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company. President—Then come 12 Bombay and Bengal Steam Shipping Company's shares, and 28 Apollo Press Company's shares afterwards divided into five each. Witness—Into 2½ each. President—Then 16 Colaba Press Company's shares, with power of attorney in our favour. Witness—Yes. President—Can you show us when those were withdrawn and realised?—(A.) Well, I do not think they were withdrawn at all. They may have been withdrawn temporarily that we might draw the dividend and then send the shares back. And in the case of the Apollo Press shares I think a number of them were sold by us, and we used to write over to the Bank of Bombay saying we had sold such and such shares. President—No shares came into the possession of the Bank of Bombay. Witness—These were partly Sorabjee's shares, and partly Cursetjee Furdonjee's. President—But take the 75 Mofussil Press and Ginning Company's shares. Were they ever realised by the Bank of Bombay? We see no evidence of it.—(A.) I do not know. It strikes me there must have been a call upon them, and that the Bank of Bombay did not think it advisable to pay the call. Probably the shares were not worth the amount of the call. I know several shares became worthless in that way at that time. (Q.) Then is that your recollection,—that these Mofussil Company's shares were withdrawn because of some call? (A.) I cannot say whether they were withdrawn or not. I do not remember of their being withdrawn. They were not of much value at that time. (Q.) Then the B. B. Steam Shipping Company's shares?—(A.) I think they are much in the same position. I do not know whether this company made another call, but I know a number of its shares were forfeited, and if the shares mentioned in the list have not been realised I think that must have been the case with them also. President—We don't see that they have been realised. We cannot notice here anything of the kind. Witness—Well, I do not know. President—Then the 16 Colaba Press Company's shares?—(A.) These seem to have been sold in July. (Q.) What for?—(A.) That is not mentioned in this book. The only book in which I can find any information is a letter book which I have brought over here. There was one letter on 15th August, but I see that refers to Apollo Press Company's shares. We wrote to the Bank of Bombay to say that we had sold five of them on account of Cursetjee Furdonjee, and asked for the certificates. (Q.) You sold more than that. I think you sold 23?—(A.) Yes, what I refer to was only one day's sale, I think. (Q.) On what days were they withdrawn?—(A.) One share sold on the 3rd July 1866, ten shares on the 14th July, four on 16th July, and one on 21st July. President—You must have that in some book?—(A.) Yes, we must have it in some book. (Q.) Have not you a book with the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) This does not give the payment. I think it might be got by looking at the shroff's book to see when the money was received. President—I am going on. We will leave that at present. Now on 25th May you got the credit extended and gave additional security of 10 lakhs advised by telegram from London?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) I suppose that is the sum mentioned on 11th June, "a payment to the credit of the Asiatic Bank, Rs. 10,50,000"?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) That was the sum, I suppose?—(A.) Yes. We got it out in bills on Government. (Q.) And you paid it in, I suppose?—(A.) Yes. President—Then the next point to which I have to call your attention is the Bank of Bombay minute of 12th June, which says—"Besides the securities at present deposited in the Bank a lien on all the remittances which may be received from England, China, and the branches." Now, did you give any such lien?—(A.) I fancy we gave an assignment in a letter. I think that will be found in one of Mr. Morrison's letters. (Q.) What remittances did you expect?—(A.) We had funds in China and Calcutta, and I think we were expecting funds from London, for the London office had overdrawn on us at that time. (Q.) Can you give any explanation of the vague expression?—(A.) No, I do not think I can. We could not probably tell what remittances we were to get, because Mr. Morrison had sent to London and other places requesting the agents there to send all the money they held on account of the Bombay agency as soon as possible, as we were much pressed. We were disappointed in not getting funds from China, for the manager there, instead of remitting funds to Bombay, remitted 8 lakhs in bills of the Commercial Bank to London, and unfortunately those bills arrived too late, for the Commercial Bank had stopped payment a few days before they reached London. President—On 3rd July 3 lakhs more were granted, to be paid back on the arrival of the China mail at Calcutta. Witness—The agent at Calcutta got that. President—Well, what did he do?—(A.) The Hongkong manager remitted English bills upon several banks and houses. When they arrived at Calcutta the state of things was so bad there that the agent could sell only a portion of the bills. Perhaps I had better not mention the names of the firms on which the bills were drawn, because though many of the houses were not in good credit then, they are all right now. There was a total of £53,000 received some time in July. (Q.) Received by you?—(A.) No, by the Calcutta agent from Hongkong. (Q.) How much did he realise of that?—(A.) Of that he only sold £11,000, and the rest he put down as unsaleable, and he sent them to us. (Q.) And what became of the £11,000?—(A.) It was placed at our disposal, and we drew upon it and gave drafts to the Bank of Bombay. (Q.) Do you mean to say the whole £11,000 came to the Bank of Bombay? At what date was that?—(A.) About 10th or 13th July. I have not the books here. President—Perhaps you had better send for the books. Witness—I think the general ledger with the Bank of Bombay is here. President—Well, I find from it that you paid Rs. 1,16,000 on 12th July. Witness—I think it must have been about that time. I will just look into the book. President—Perhaps while you are looking it out we may take Mr. Bullock.

Mr. Bullock then stepped into the witness-box, was shown a cheque, the President remarking that it was the very sum entered in Roychund's books as having been paid, and asked whether the cheque was in his handwriting. He answered that it was, and went on to say—I may say I have been round to the Bank since the adjournment to get the deposit ledger of the branch, but they were unable to find it. If they get it they will send it round. This is no doubt a payment for the five shares of the Bank of Bombay. President—No, it was not. That was only Rs. 18,600. This is the exact balance in Roychund Deepchund's book of the account between you and him. Witness—In that case I can only say I am unable to say how it is. President—But you don't dispute that this is your handwriting?—(A.) No, certainly not. President—Well, that will do.

Mr. Baker—It is impossible for me to say very well from these mere figures. There were various large sums paid in about that time. For instance, on the 12th, Rs. 1,16,000 was paid in by us; on the 13th, Rs. 3,40,000; on the 14th, Rs. 2,74,000; and on the 16th we drew again heavily and paid in a large sum also. Our own shroff used to collect the money and pay it in, very seldom making any reference to any special security. (Q.) But are you quite clear that that Rs. 1,10,000 and the 5½ lakhs went to the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) Well, it went indirectly in this way: we gave the bank a draft on Calcutta for fully that amount. We had other sums, and I think the 1½ lakh was very likely included in the payment of the 13th. President—But here the Asiatic Bank had undertaken to get these 5½ lakhs to the Bank of Bombay. Now, even assuming that what you say is quite correct, and that that Rs. 1,10,000 was actually paid, that is no fulfillment of the promise. Witness—No; a portion of it was paid in. When the bills were sent to us I sold Rs. 1,50,000, and that was paid in. (Q.) When was that? Did you sell them directly after they came?—(A.) Yes, exactly on that day, or a day or two afterwards. (Q.) And how much of that 5½ lakhs do you say did eventually get into the hands of the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) About £26,000. (Q.) And what became of the rest of the bills?—(A.) They were sent to London. (Q.) On behalf of the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) No. (Q.) And so the Asiatic Bank has not fulfilled its engagement?—(A.) We gave the Bank of Bombay the remittance we got. I do not know whether we offered the English bills to the Bank of Bombay, but I know they said they could not take English bills, because they were restricted from doing exchange business. Of course we might have endorsed them by our bank and allowed them to get payment, but it was not done. Probably Mr. Morrison may have mentioned the circumstances; I do not know, but I think it is very likely he told them how his remittances had come forward, because they were in daily communication. President—Then on 18th July there was a fresh statement of securities realised or deposited. First the draft on the Mercantile Bank, due 16th July. That was a good bill, and I suppose must have been paid at due date.—(A.) Yes. President—I see there was Rs. 2,61,000 paid in on 16th July. Witness—Yes, Rs. 4,12,000 paid in, and a large sum drawn out. President—Well, I daresay it was included in that sum. Witness—Yes, I believe it must have been. President—Then comes Macindoe, Rogers, and Co; we need not have anything about that; and we also know how the Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's promissory note stands. But then follows the lien on funds on the way from Calcutta, 2 lakhs, and the lien on Java guilders, 3 lakhs. Were those ever handed over to the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) I cannot give any explanation about the Java guilders. Private notes used to come from the agents, and it is possible that the manager at Singapore, where the Java guilders come from, may have led Mr. Morrison to expect Java guilders at Calcutta. I cannot find any trace of that. (Q.) Do you find any trace of their having come to the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) No. President—Well, I think I will put that out, as never having come. Then, about the lien on the 2 lakhs now on the way from Calcutta. That is the sum mentioned in the telegram, is it not?—(A.) There was one telegram, but we read the cypher wrong. The agent used the cypher as meaning only 70,000 dollars, and we read it as meaning £70,000 worth of dollars. (Q.) Is that the sum of 2 lakhs. 70,000 dollars would be rather more than 2 lakhs. (A.) No, it would not be so much, about Rs. 1,60,000. (Q.) Well, did that sum ever come into the hands of the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) I cannot say. I have not been able to trace it. (Q.) Is not that the sum regarding which on 23rd August Mr. Morrison said he had misread the telegram?—(A.) I don't know whether it was that, or the Java guilders, or both. President—I will tell you what the minute says, and that may refresh your memory. "In the agent's letter of 13th July requesting an extension of the credit granted to his bank till 1st September, amongst the securities to be given to the bank was a lien on the 5 lakhs in Calcutta and 6 lakhs on its way to Calcutta from China." That 6 lakhs must mean the 5½ lakhs. "Of these 11 lakhs only 3 have been paid to the Bank of Bombay, and Mr. Morrison, the agent here, is requested to attend the meeting and explain why the whole amount liened has not been paid in." You have shown that a certain part of that 5½ lakhs has been paid, £26,000. Witness—About that. President—Therefore, nothing of this 2 lakhs must ever have come to the bank's hands. Witness—Yes, it may be, but I really cannot say now. (Q.) How would they have come in the regular course of business. Would they have come through you to the bank?—(A.) Yes, through us, or we may have given our drafts to the Bank of Bombay. President—That does not appear at all. Witness—We did so once at any rate. I do not know whether we did it often. (Q.) You are not prepared to say whether either of these two sums ever came to the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) No; I do not say. President—Then follow on the list Manockjee Heerjee's promissory note, 102½ Apollo Press and 84 Iron Ship Company's shares, and the bill of B. F. Cama, Sons, & Co., due on 28th July. Was that bill realised by the Bank?—(A.) No, the firm failed just before the bill fell due. They went under private trustees. (Q.) Was there any dividend paid on that estate?—(A.) I don't know. I think there must, though I am not acquainted with the estate, for the man had a great deal of property on Malabar Hill, and some ships—in fact, a considerable estate at the time, but I don't know how the estate turned out. President—Then the trustees of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama were to give a lien on their remittances from China. Was that done?—(A.) The trustees gave a lien, because they had not paid the Bank of Bombay its dividend. President—But it was not their fault if the dividend was not paid. This arrangement was to oblige the Asiatic Bank. Why did the trustees of B. H. Cama interfere?—(A.) The trustees were Mr. Robertson, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. W. H. Crawford, the Asiatic Bank's solicitor. (Q.) But they gave a lien; is that a fact?—(A.) I believe so. One reason was that there was hardly sufficient funds at the credit of the trustees in the Asiatic Bank to pay every one. They expected these remittances from China to have arrived sooner, and as the dividend had been declared they did not wish to postpone it, and I suppose made this arrangement with the Bank of Bombay. President—The Bank of Bombay eventually got these 3 lakhs? Witness—I believe so. President—About 23rd August additional security was given in consequence of this mistake about the 3 lakhs. First there was "cash on mail day, 23rd." That is the very day on which the meeting took place. Does not that mean 23rd September?—(A.) No; I think not. (Q.) That very day?—(A.) Yes; I think it is likely we had sold bills on London a few days before, and of course we would not get them paid till mail day. (Q.) There was Rs. 1,85,447 paid in on that day?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Is that the same?—(A.) I cannot say; I think it must be. President—Well, you see it does not tally. Witness—Yes, that is the total sum paid in. I don't know how it may have been made up. It may have been made up on various cheques. President—But this was cash on mail day, as if it meant remittances from home. Witness—No, it was not that. We had credit upon the London Joint Stock Bank, to draw upon them at 6 months. I think we had sold bills, and the custom here is to pay off such bills on mail day, and that may be the explanation. President—Well, you see it does not come quite up to the mark. Witness—No; I suppose we had not sold quite sufficient, and we lost much on exchange at that time. President—Then there is an item "In Calcutta, proceeds of Government paper and Bank of Bengal shares sent there for sale, Rs. 1,50,000." What explanation have you of that item?—(A.) I cannot give a very good explanation. Mr. Steel, who was agent there at the time, would be better able to give an explanation, but I think they had overlooked the fact that Mr. Steel had liabilities of his own. There was a balance which was paid into the Bank of Bengal at that time, I think. President—That was a very loose way of doing business. Before you did that you ought to have ascertained whether you had the power to do it, or whether Mr. Steel required any funds. It was really treating the Bank of Bombay very unfairly, and Mr. Morrison ought to have known better. Mr. Steel will be able to tell us about that?—(A.) I think so. He was then agent at Calcutta at any rate. President—And therefore he will be able to tell us about the 5½ lakhs also?—(A.) Yes, I think so. President—Well, we will call him. Then there follows on the list the first lien on the 25 lakhs capital you were going to call up. Witness—That was promised subject to the sanction of the directors, and they declined to ratify it. President—I very much doubt the power of the directors to do so; but it was not carried out?—(A.) No, the letter stated distinctly that it was subject to the sanction of the directors in London, and when Mr. Morrison wrote they repudiated the thing entirely. (Q.) Well, can you explain to us how the claim on Mugginbhoy Hutteesing for 2 lakhs came into our possession.—(A.) It was assigned in one of the letters. I think the only two creditors of Mugginbhoy were the Bank of Bombay and the Asiatic Bank, and there was some private arrangement by which he handed all the securities to the Bank of Bombay, and they undertook to realise them and give us our share; and when we were giving over our securities we gave them these too. President—Now, Mr. Baker, what was your understanding of this transaction? Did you consider this a cash credit opened on the part of the Asiatic Bank?—(A.) I think it was called so, about the beginning. (Q.) If it was a cash credit, ought it not to have stopped as soon as the 20 lakhs were withdrawn, and ought not the securities to have been realised and the credit reduced?—(A.) Yes, of course. I don't think it was ever drawn above 20 lakhs. President—Well, you did very slightly on one day. But, however, the way the thing was worked was this: it was considered as a liberty to overdraw the account at any time they liked up to September, not drawing beyond 20 lakhs, that is a different thing from a cash credit and gave you an immense power of working the Bank of Bombay for the purposes of your own bank. Witness—I think you will see at the time when this arrangement was made the debt to the Bank of Bombay was not heavy but very low. President—One day it was down low. Witness—One day it was at Rs. 5,85,000. President—And on 14th July it was at 8 lakhs. Witness—Yes, and the previous amount went down as the securities were paid in and additional securities were deposited. President—Now, you see the real working of that system is this: you (I don't mean you personally; Mr. Morrison was the person who carried it on) promise to give very good securities, and then the unfortunate Bank of Bombay was forced to take up inferior security, which eventually left them in the lurch. Witness—I think at the very time a fresh application was made they might have pulled us up, and when our balance was very low and the securities would almost entirely have covered the amount. President—They might have pulled you up? Witness—Yes, on several occasions. (Q.) Can you tell us what were the relations between Mr. Morrison and Mr. Robertson? Were not they on very friendly terms?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Were not they doing business together?—(A.) I never heard so. (Q.) You never heard that they were carrying on joint speculations with each other?—(A.) No.

Mr. Vithul Narrayen next deposed—I was formerly clerk in the Bank of Bombay in charge of the fixed loan department. I was in that situation for eight or nine years, and left in September 1863 for the Alliance Bank. (Q.) Can you tell us the practice as to fixed loans?—(A.) All applications for fixed loans were entered in the application book up to 1st August 1863, and they were so after that date too. All on Government paper, railway stock, and bullion were entered there also. (Q.) But were loans on deposit of shares or mere promissory notes entered in that book during the latter part of 1863?—(A.) Never a loan was granted in my time on personal security or shares—only two were. President—Then they just never had told you. The fact is you did not know of loans if they were granted?—(A.) No; I think two loans were granted in my time on personal security. President—Well, I can't see them, and there was a large loan on August 1864 of 21 lakhs on promissory notes to Cursondass Madhowdass and his two partners. Now find that. You had charge of the open loans too? Witness here searched the books but could not find this entry among the fixed or open loan. President—Well, we wont trouble you farther. Who succeeded you?—(A.) I was succeeded by Mr. Stuart, Mr. John Stuart. (Laughter.) (Q.) Ah, did he take charge of the loan department?—(A.) Oh, no, I was succeeded by a Portuguese clerk. Witness here at the request of the President again searched for the entry. He, however, pointed out two entries of 4 lakhs each to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. on personal security. President—Oh, I knew of that. It is very odd these entries should be there, for they are in the cash credit book. What was the reason that another entry here on personal security is cancelled from the application book?—(A.) The reason was that Mr. Blair gave me an order that loans on personal security were not to be entered in the personal application book. President—That is all we wanted. Did he give any order about entering loans on personal security in the register of loans?—(A.) Yes, in a separate account. The loans to Myabhoy Premabhoy and Mugginbhoy Hutteesing for 21 lakhs is in the register, not in the application, book.

Mr. W. Steel then deposed—I was agent of the Asiatic Bank at Calcutta in the year 1866? I remember expecting 5 lakhs from China about 3rd July 1866? £53,800 arrived, but in a form in which it was quite unavailable—in the form of bills on London which were unsaleable at the time. I sold £28,000, and I sent the remaining £25,800 to Bombay. I believe £15,000 was sold here, and the remaining £10,000 sent home. President—And there were other two sums which were assigned the Bank of Bombay by the Asiatic Bank on 13th July 1866 one lien on 2 lakhs on the way from Calcutta, another on Java guilders from Calcutta to be remitted to Bombay, 3 lakhs. Can you give us any information about these sums?—(A.) No. On 14th July I authorised the Bank of Bombay agent to draw a lakh and a-half from me, which he did. President—That is all. You never had any Java guilders?—(A.) I do not remember. I often had Java guilders, but I cannot see any telegram or correspondence which relates to them. (Q.) You know nothing about that?—(A.) No. President—Well, then, again on 23rd August there was assigned to the Bank of Bombay "proceeds in Calcutta of Government paper and Bank of Bengal shares sent there for sale, 1½ lakh." Now, had you any such Government paper and Bank of Bengal shares?—(A.) I had Government paper, but it was all pledged. There was a margin on it of Rs. 70,000, which I may have placed at his disposal, and I daresay I did. (Q.) You are not sure you ever placed it at his disposal?—(A.) I am not sure, and I cannot discover. (Q.) And the Bank of Bengal shares?—(A.) I sold a number of Bank of Bengal shares, but I think they were appropriated to pay the Port Canning Company, which was a pressing creditor at the time. (Q.) That is to say, they were appropriated to meet present claims of your own in Calcutta?—(A.) No, it was a Bombay claim. President—And in fact the Asiatic Bank had assigned that without being quite sure that you would be able to let them have it?—(A.) Yes. President—There was a statement about this lien on funds on the way from Calcutta. Mr. Morrison said he had been misled by a telegram received from Calcutta in cypher. Can you give us any explanation of that? Witness—In our code of signals there was no cypher to represent dollars, and I always used the one for pounds instead, and in this case I advised 70,000 dollars, and he read it as £70,000. (Q.) Had you been in the habit of advising, and did he know you had advised, dollars as pounds?—(A.) There were cases before, but in this case there could be no mistake, because in the last part of the telegram, I said he might draw 1½ lakh on the remit, so that the latter part ought to have kept him correct. (Q.) Had you often used that word dollar, and are you sure Mr. Morrison understood the word for pounds to mean dollars?—(A.) I had used it on several occasions before. (Q.) And you were never misunderstood before?—(A.) No.

Mr. Clement De Cunha, successor of Vithul Narrayen, then deposed—Applications for advances on personal security were not entered in the application book. They were managed upstairs by the deputy secretary and I only wrote in the loans on Government paper, railway shares, and bullion. I had no instructions from the deputy secretary not to enter those on personal security in the application book, but I found it the practice not to enter them there, and I followed the existing practice. I used to get a memorandum from the deputy secretary as to loans on personal security, and I entered these in the register, not in the application, book, as that was the practice.

The President then said—The Commission will not sit again till Wednesday. That will be the last sitting in this country, and if any person is anxious to give evidence before the Commission he ought to inform the secretary before that day and we will examine him then.

The Commission then adjourned till Wednesday morning.

In the evidence of Mr. Stuart published yesterday some figures are incorrectly stated. The list of outstandings at the head office handed in by Mr. Stuart showed the debts as at 31st December 1866, not 1864. Mr. Scott's letter regarding the state of the Back Bay scheme showed the value of the shares as at February 1867, not 1863; the directors estimated the loss on Premchund Roychund's account at 5 lakhs, and six months afterwards Mr. Stuart put down, not the loss at 15 lakhs, but a *further* loss of 15 lakhs, making a total loss of 20 lakhs. Then the debt of Premabhoy Hemabhoy, which is stated at 7 lakhs, should be 10 lakhs.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.)

FOR LONDON.
969 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. July 23
FOR LIVERPOOL.
597 Anevoca, Western—Captain.
605 Athenic—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
1158 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. [c.l. July 4
1155 Bedfordshire, Dick—Stenhouse & Co. [c.l. July 8
1455 Berenice, Mullins—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. Aug. 26
1457 British Lion, Thurston—W. Nicol & Co.
1261 British Monarch, Rees—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1296 City of Manchester (s), Manning.
1073 City of Agra—Coupland & Co.
1258 Cowasjee Jehangeer, Greig—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. Aug. 26
1212 David Malcolmson—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Aug. 19
954 Defiance, Langlois—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. July 29
1185 Foundling, Varian—Bates & Co.
1057 Lord Palmerston, Fernie—M. Nesserwanjee. [c.l. July 21
670 Queen Victoria (s), Hughes—Finlay, Scott & Co. [c.l. Aug. 25
1081 Rothley, Charley—Volkart Brothers. [c.l. July 22
935 Star of the North, Wyatt—J. C. Bushby & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co. [c.l. Aug. 6
LIVERPOOL via CAPE.
1919 City of Manchester (s), Manning—Ewart, Latham & Co.
3517 The Queen (s), Grogan—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Aug. 24
FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.
1306 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON.
1898 Delhi (s), Hall.
FOR MELBOURNE.
1313 Empress, Ellis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
862 Ambrose, Cannell—Stenhouse & Co. [c.l. Aug. 24
1398 Benares, Noyes—Captain.
734 Hamoody, Nacoda.
1218 Howden, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
1010 India (s), Templeton—B. I. S. N. Company.
Mauritius (s).
716 Nada (s), Colliver—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—N. & Sorabjee Dubashee.
FOR RICE PORTS.
1277 Abrolhos, Cummings—Volkart Brothers.
1206 Corsica, Hawner.
2739 Denmark, Valentine—Owen and Okell.
1052 Duisburg, Holljes—W. Nicol & Co.
311 Jane Rowland, Hughes—Captain.
1123 Oliver Cromwell—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1508 Royal Edward, Shaw—Lawrence & Co.
1141 Vanda, Laing—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR HONGKONG
395 Ceylon, Leech—D. Merwanjee & Co. [c.l. June 27
1898 Fuseyama (s), Dundas—Sassoon & Co.
520 Shaftesbury (s), Atkins—B. & A. Hormusjee.
1124 Sultan (s), Eyre.
878 Thales (s), Roskell—P. & O. Co. [c.l. Aug. 13
878 Yung Hai An (s), Morrison.
FOR PENANG.
1302 Dilharee, Bisset—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
1019 Almira, Gross—W. Nicol & Co.
1112 Kooria Mooria, Pike—W. Nicol & Co.
285 Morning Star, Gardiner—L. A. & A. Co.
1170 Scotland, Knight—W. Nicol & Co.
574 Volunteer, Ralphi—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1054 Zuleika, Stephens—Lyon & Co.
FOR SINGAPORE.
774 Albuera, Gissing—W. Nicol & Co.
1175 Lancashire, Summerson—Stenhouse & Co.
878 Lina, Opdall—A. C. Gumpert & Co.
1878 West India (s), Miller—Lawrence & Co.
FOR ZANZIBAR.
Victoria (s), Mahomed.
FOR NEW ORLEANS.
1005 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.
FOR BATAVIA.
1175 Burmah, Yeo—W. Nicol & Co.
1403 Humber, Bell—Bell, Ventz & Co.
701 New Orleans, Parman—Remington & Co.
FOR CALLAO.
1287 Albion, Avron—Rustomjee Cowasjee & Co.
1190 Algonquin, Anderson—E. Latham & Co.
1479 Anglo-Indian, Glen—Pelly & Co.
1255 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
954 Glendevon—W. Nicol & Co.
1363 King of Italy, Meredith—W. Nicol & Co.
1342 Mary Ogden, Byget—Volkart Brothers.
1352 Montpelier, Miller.
1424 Napier, Purdy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1316 Prince Charley, Askew—W. Nicol & Co.
1668 Queen of the North, Weaver—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1109 Royal Saxon, Mathews—Lawrence & Co.
1638 Star of Brunswick, Wedge—Volkart Brothers.
768 Zullette, Jones—Owen & Okell.
FOR COLOMBO.
730 Caldera, Jordon—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR MAULMEIN.
785 Minnehaha, Calder—W. Nicol & Co.
1013 Tirrell, Morgan—Nanabhoy & S. Dubashes.
FOR MOBILE.
1598 Clasmerden, Thomas—Lyon & Co.
FOR SAIGON.
1267 Moderation, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
830 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.
421 Suez, Kulback—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
FOR TUTICORIN.
663 Beth Shan, Duncan—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR MOZAMBIQUE.
460 Caroline, Santos—Soares Bros.
FOR ADEN.
304 Den Behandize, Schmidt—Captain.
FOR ADEN & SUEZ.
1755 Carnatic (s), Jones—P. & O. Co.
890 Ounga (s), Bonfellow—B. & B. S. S. Co.
1419 Salsette (s), Parish.
1266 Sumatra (s).
FOR BANGKOK.
531 Viscount Canning (s)—B. H. Cama.
NOT FIXED.
1160 Aerolite, Alleyne—Ewart, Latham & Co.
946 Allice Vennard, Humphreys—V. Brothers.
584 Annie Sharp, Evans—Coupland & Co.
1050 Arabia (s), Ballantine—B. I. S. N. Co.
564 Atiet Raymon, Nacoda—H. M. Sedick.
1378 Atmosphere—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
747 Bacchante, McLeod—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1603 Behar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
594 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—Aamedbhoy Hubibhoy.
545 Bosworth, Nicholas—The Dubash.
1151 British Crown, McDonald—Macdonald, Tweedie & Co.
1403 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
795 Cambay, Smith—Stenhouse & Co.
1193 Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—W. Nicol & Co.
1012 City of Berlin, Taylor—Finlay Clark & Co.
663 Clarendon, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.
768 Damio, Cassey—P. & O. Co.
909 Duke of Newcastle, Arey—J. A. Shepherd.
1015 Ellen Bates, Mackenzie—Edward Bates & Co.
1066 Egeria, Burns—W. Nicol & Co.
553 Elizabeth, Buffet—Blackwell & Co.
399 Empress, Robinson—Captain.
1000 Equator, Hoekert—Hormusjee and Jamsetjee.
1010 Erie, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co.
1213 Erminta, Shields—Stenhouse & Co.
750 Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
1175 Evelyn, Boag—E. Bates & Co.
903 Evening Star, Harley—Hassumbhoy Thaver & Co
547 Fanny, Weir.
967 Falkland, Peader—Cowasjee Manuckjee.
1393 Flying Venus, Listen—E. Bates & Co.
488 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. M. Seedick.
Francewell, Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan, Graig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
Futtel Jowdder, Nacoda.
691 Garnet, Birall—Indor Ice Co.
261 General Outram (s), Hewett—J. A. Shepherd.
1365 Golden City, Jones.
766 Golden Eagle, Muir—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
595 Hydaspes, Baker—Elmstone & Davidass.
550 Impulse, Doughty—W. Nicol & Co.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
874 J. P. Whitney, Becknell—Tudor & Co.
349 Japan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
460 Judel Bary, Nacoda.
1012 Kate Gregory, Lorenzen—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
909 Khimjee Odowjee—E. Bates & Co.
572 Krishna, Lenon—G. Lafond.
600 Kurrachee (s), Lang—B. I. S. Co.
375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—J. A. Shepherd.
1280 Louisa Fleteer, Luckes—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
488 Lyra, Robert—Goolam Irace.
1237 Macedon, Widdicombe—W. Nicol & Co.
1185 Madras (s), Curling—P. & O. Co.
1139 Marathon, Dingall—W. Nicol & Co.
664 Mary Ann, Nacoda.
243 Mary Stennouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, Profumo.
650 Martaban (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
564 Mohiden Khodabaux.
689 Mountain Laurel, Fisher—W. Nicol & Co.
940 Modesty, Barr—Finlay, Clark & Co.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—G. Lafond.
697 Nancy, Rousseau—H. B. Touche & Co.
1248 Nelson, Lee—W. Nicol & Co.
549 Nicholas Curvin, Lestock, H. Esmail Hubib.
383 Northern Queen, Keenan—Finlay Clark & Co.
561 Nyanza, Warwick—Finlay Clark & Co.
950 Octavia, Bristow—W. Nicol & Co.
170 Paris (s), Hill.
270 Pearl (s), Baldwin—B. C. & R. S. N. Co
1734 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
800 Penang (s), Taunton—B. I. S. N. Co.
641 Pride of the Ganges—W. Nicol & Co.
838 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
489 Premier, White—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1040 Punjaub (s), Ross—W. Nicol & Co.
899 Rohomany, H. Jones.
670 Royal Albert, Davies—Coupland & Co.
911 Scotia (s), Hamlin—B. I. S. N. Co.
694 Sierra Nevada, Woosted—Stenhouse & Co.
457 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—J. A. Shepherd.
457 Sir John Lawrence (s)—J. A. Shepherd.
884 Stebonheath, London Asiatic & A. Co.
250 Sultan Basha, Nacoda—Hajee Jacoob Josub.
833 St. Bernard, McDermott—R. Eduljee & Co.
662 Sylvia, Randall.
363 Teazer, Grant—H. M. Sedick.
1206 Thorndean, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
1178 Tiverton, Smith—Coupland & Co.
435 Tilly (s), Platts.
1034 Wilberforce, Budelman—P. & O. Co.
1402 Yorick, Dixon—H. B. Touche & Co.
1145 Zenobia, Hutchins—L. A. & A. Company.
H. M.'s INDIAN TROOP SHIPS.
Argus.
4173 Euphrates, Dunn.
Lord Elphinstone, (s), Carpendale.
4173 Malabar, Rich.
Tilly (s).
H. M.'s BOMBAY MARINE.
654 Earl Canning—Tolputt.
1060 Dalhousie (s), Crockett.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866 Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.
James Alexander, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P.
James Helme, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A. de Rothschild.
Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834*—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV, Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
A. Hay, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Dunbar, Esq.
H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
and
B. Morris Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee Dr. F. S. Stedman.
Solicitors. Messrs. Kelly & Co.
After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring...	£7,590,968			
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379			
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798			

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ...	Rs.	480	0	0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit.	,,	240	0	0
Net Annual Premium...		240	0	0
Or at the reduced English rate ...	Rs	246	0	0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ...	,,	123	0	0
Net Annual Premium Rs.		123	0	0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED, AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents. such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, [illegible], Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Agents.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON AND MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND
National Bank of Scotland.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED IN India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,325.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	,,
3 do.	at 1s. 11d.	,,
2 do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
1 do.	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	,,
On demand	at 1s. 10 13/16d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 10 3/4d.	,,
Circular Notes	1s. 10½d.	,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.
Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 23rd July 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA.......... BOMBAY...........
MADRAS............ KURRACHEE ...
AGRA .... LAHORE ....
The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/8	,,
3	do.	1/11 1/16	,,
2	do.	1/11	,,
1	do.	1/10 15/16	,,
On demand		1/10 7/8	
On Scotland		1/10 7/8	,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 3rd September 1868 EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee	
,,	4	do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	,,
,,	3	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	,,
,,	2	do.	1s. 11d	,,
,,	1	do	1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
	On demand		1s. 10 7/8d.	,,
On Scotland		do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	,,
On Ireland		do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.				

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months.. .. .. .. 6 per cent.
6 do.. .. .. .. 5 ,,
3 do.. .. .. .. 3 ,,
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay. Rangoon. Hongkong.
Calcutta. Singapore. Shanghai.
Akyab. Batavia. Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11 1/4d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	,,
3 do.	at 1s. 11d.	,,
2 do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
1 do.	at 1s. [illegible]	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 10 3/4d.	,,

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £928,200,
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND ....£ 32,300.
HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,
,, ,, 12 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,
A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

FOR SALE.

SPICED BEEF & MUTTON for SALE, without bone, preserved in Fat, in Tierces. Apply No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to
NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.
TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.
Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES made by the High Court of Judicature at [illegible], pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street, Bombay.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—
Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellingtons, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.
Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES
Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.
They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.
The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.
Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Firepremiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406 403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY — FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Account tants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S. L ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A. E. ASHLEY, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld
1st October 1867

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively.	
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.
For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS.....	Medoc ....per doz.	Rs. 18
	Medoc Vieux..........	21
	Margaux...... .... ,,	18
	St. Emilion.... .... ,,	20
	St Estephe........ .... ,,	20
	Haut Sauternes........ .... ,,	20
	Graves 1 er. Crû .... ,,	[illegible]
	Chateau Leoville .... ,,	[illegible]
	Grand Chateau Larose... ,,	25
	Grand Chateau Lafitte... ,,	25
BURGUNDY, Chambertin......	.... ,,	[illegible]

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.
Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, MEADOW STREET.
SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT MAHIM.
By order of the Administrator General.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the Premises:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the two messuages, tenements, or upper-roomed dwelling-houses standing thereon, the land or ground is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue &c. in the name of the late Marabaie *alias* Gopicabaie, daughter of the late Pandoorung Ragoonath Naik, under No. [illegible], subject to Pension and Tax, and the two dwelling houses are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner on the name of the late Pandoorung Ragoonath Naik, under Nos. 25 and 26, subject to Municipal Rate of Assessment, and the whole lot, consisting of the said land and houses, will be put up for Sale together at once.
Condition of Sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of Sale.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 8th September, 1868.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock noon, at their Auction Rooms, Meadow Street No. 30, opposite the premises of the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods, viz:—
An Invoice of Handsome Fancy Goods, consisting of large Gilt Frame, Looking Glasses of sizes, large Panorama Balls of sizes, Panorama Balls on Bronzed Statues, Table Ornaments, Garden Flower Vases on Stands, Porcelain and Globe Hanging Lamps, Gilt and Fancy Candlesticks, False Rings, Spare Glass Domes of sizes, Rich Velvet Table Covers, Brussels and Velvet Carpets, Music Boxes, 6 to 8 Tunes, with Drum and Bell, Spring Toys, &c.
6 Bales Grey Shirtings, 11 lbs.
10 do. T. Cloth, 7 lbs.
1 Case Black Alpacca.
3 do. Brown Holland.
2 do. Coloured Flannel.
4 do. Madras Handkerchiefs.
10 do. Eau de Cologne.
1 Set China Silver Ware, containing Silver Tea Pot, Milk Pot, Table and Dessert Spoons and Forks, Fruit Knives and Forks, Gravy Spoon and Soup Ladle, &c.
1 Case Native Japanned Shoes.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c. &c.
200 Pieces Grey Domestics.
300 do. do. T. Cloths.
200 do. do. Shirtings.
9 Bales Grey T. Cloth.
10 do. do. Jaconets.
20 do. Grey Shirtings.
10 do. do. Domestic.
10 do. do. Longcloth.
10 do. do. T. Cloth.
7 do. do. Mulls.
3 Cases White Bed Sheet assorted sizes.
A few Bales Water and Mule Twist.
A few Cases White Mulls and Coloured Prints.
2 Cases Silk Bordered Dhotees.
1 do. Assorted Flower Vases.
4 do. Rose Post Paper
1 do. Assorted Bridles.
On account of the concerned—
3 Cases Assorted Dolls.
7 do. Coloured Sewing Thread.
S SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 7th September, 1868.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE OF DAMAGED GINGELLY SEED.
To be sold, THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the New Shed in Carnac Bunder, on account and risk of the concerned—
(No mark)—1,151 Bags more or less Gingelly Seed damaged by Saltwater, and landed from the Ship "Nyanza" and terms nett cash before delivery and to be removed from the shed on the day of sale.
ALSO,—To be sold, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the New Shed on Carnac Bunder, on account and risk of the concerned—
S & T—M—3,485 Bags more or less Gingelly Seed.
S T—W— 993 do. do. ditto.
S T—E K— 175 do. do. ditto.
All more or less damaged by Saltwater, and landed from the Ship "Nyanza."
TERMS—Deposit of fifty per cent. on each lot to be paid at the time of sale and the balance before delivery within three days.

SALE OF TIMBER.
On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, on account of the following first purchasers:
Ahmed Essac.
Oosman Sulliman.
Oosman Gunney.
Rahimtoola Jooma.
Allee Mahomed Jooma.
A Lot of superior 1st and 2nd Class Teak Logs, Planks, Scantlings, and Boards.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE SHIP "MINNEHAHA" FROM GLASGOW.
On account of the concerned—
On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on account of the concerned the following articles belonging to the above Vessel.
3 Topsails—1 Fore and 1 Main-sails.
1 Spanker—1 Jib and Flying Jib.
1 Fore topmast Studding Sail.
1 Topgallant-sail—1 Mizen-topgallant Stay Sail.
A quantity of Rope Rigging, Blocks, Chains, &c. &c.
And on SATURDAY, the 12th, at 3 o'clock, at the Tank Bunder:—
2 Lower-masts—1 Topgallant Yard.
4 Topsail Yards—1 Jib-boom.
1 Flying Jib-boom—1 Spanker Boom.
Bombay, 8th September, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th inst, at 11 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Street, opposite the Municipal Commissioner's Office, the following goods, viz.:—Sets of Glassware, Plated Vegetable Dishes, Plated and Gilt Table Candlesticks with Shades, Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps, Gilt Chamber Lamps, Tin Cash and Paper with Chubb's Locks, Stationery, such as English-bound Blanks of sizes, Reams of Foolscape, Note, and Letter Papers, Steel Pens, Ink Bottles, Thermometers, sets of Billiard Balls, Dressing Cases, Tin Canisters for Tea and Sugar, Playing Cards, Measuring Tapes, Hand Gloves, Spare [illegible] and Bottoms, Cases of Table Candles, Pewter Beer Mugs, few cases of Oilmanstores, Wine, and various other Articles.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Executrix of the late Dhunjeebhoy Curmally, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Khoja Dossa Mowjee, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed Property, viz.:—
All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the bungalow and out-buildings and offices thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Native Town, without the Fort of Bombay, at the Falkland Road (on the western side thereof), which contains by admeasurement 977 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 484, and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 42, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Falkland Road, on or towards the north-west by the property of Dossabhoy Edulijee Baxterna, and on or towards the south-west by the property of Shree Venketesh Saccaram Gopaldass.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, an excellent Semi-grand Piano by J. Pleyel, the Celebrated Maker of Paris, an English-built Brougham, with a Black Horse and Harness, &c., at Gowalia Tank, No. 14.
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his Residence, at Gowalia Tank No. 14, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, an excellent Semi-grand Piano by J Pleyel, the Celebrated Maker of Paris, an English-built Brougham, with a Black Horse and Harness, &c., (of a Gentleman changing his Residence.)
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.
On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on the Premises (if not previously disposed of by private contract), by order of Government the undermentioned property, viz:—
All that part or piece or parcel of land or ground called or known by the name of Motey Churney Oart, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, and the Cocoanut and other Trees growing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty-nine feet in length on the south side thereof, five hundred and forty-seven feet in length on the north side thereof, fifty-three feet in breadth on the west side thereof, and fifty feet and three inches in breadth on the east side thereof, being equal to three thousand one hundred and eleven square yards, be the whole more or less, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Girgaum Road aforesaid, on the west by the Oart of Mahomed Ally Rogay and the European Burial Ground, on the north by the Oart or ground of Shreecrustna Wassoodewjee, and on the south by the Oart of Luxumonjee Hurri Nundeejee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 103 and now under No. 102, and stand in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 45.
The sale will be subject to conditions which will be then read, and copies of which may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
One English-built Mail Phaeton with a pair of handsome young large Horses and Harness. Can be seen at one hour's notice.
A nearly new Self-driving Carriage, from Long Acre, London, with a pair of very fast and high-bred Arab Horses, and Silver-plated Double Harness, complete, with Shafts, for one Horse. Can be seen any time.
Bombay, 8th September, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

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